

FOR CYCLES
CONSULT
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

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WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

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TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MSS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

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YEARLY	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
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QUARTERLY	" 8	" 9
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Single Copy Two Annas.		
SUNDAY EDITION.		
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WONDER OF THE WORLD.

If your hair is white or grey why feel shy or feel depressed. I have prepared an oil Mustard Kulp which will turn your white hair dark natural black at once.

MANY HAVE USED IT.
Try once sample box, Rs. 1-0. Big bottle Rs. 3-5-0.
Write—

HAZRAT MAWLANA HAJI PIR SYED NURSHA HAMDANI.
NURSHA HAMDANI BUILDING,
Memonwada Road, P. N. BOMBAY.

HOTELS.

Tel 2110. Telegraphic—"LODGE."
THE ONLY BEST AND COMFORTABLE HOME.

FOR RAJAS AND HIGH CLASS HINDU FAMILIES.

Shri Narsinh Hindu Lodge

VITHAL SAYANA BUILDING, LOHAR CHAWL

Decent boarding and lodging accommodation guaranteed.

For charges:— Monthly Daily
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SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date	Steamer	Tons
19th October	CHINA	7,052
24th November	KASHMIR	8,841
11th "	MANTUA	10,802
18th "	MOREA	10,911
25th "	MALWA	10,941
2nd December	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
9th "	NARKUNDA	16,227
16th "	CALEDONIA	7,222
23rd "	KARMAHA	9,088
30th "	KHIVA	9,087
1923		
6th January	MOLDAVIA	16,100
13th "	CHINA	7,052
20th "	MANTUA	10,802
27th "	NALDERA	16,227
3rd February	MALWA	10,941
10th "	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
17th "	DONGOLA	8,083
24th "	MACEDONIA	11,089

"Through steamers from Australia. Have only limited accommodation for passengers from India. x Through steamers from China.

P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN.—A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
To Port Said and Plymouth.

Date	Steamer	Tons
1923		
17th October	MARGHA	8,268
24th "	MALWA	8,921
31st "	MATIANA	9,900
7th November	MULBERA	9,100
14th "		
21st "	MASHOBA	8,294
28th "	A steamer	—
5th December	"	—

SAILINGS TO STRAITS & CHINA.

Date	Steamer	Tons
14th October	SOUDAN	16,828
21st "	KASHOAH	11,089
28th "	MACEDONIA	10,911
4th November	SOUDAN	16,828
11th "	MOREA	10,911
18th "	NARKUNDA	16,227

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamer	Tons
14th November	NALDERA	16,828
21st "	MACEDONIA	11,089
28th "	MOREA	10,911
5th December	NARKUNDA	16,227

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, PERSIAN AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date	Steamer	Destination
23rd October	VITA	Karachi via Coast
26th "	BAMORA	P. Gulf via Karachi
27th "	VARELA	Bussrah via Karachi
28th "	LINGA	Karachi via Coast
1st Nov.	KAROA	East & S. Africa

NOTICE.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
P. O. Box 123.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE, LIMITED,
AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S POINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms, Rate of Freight and Passage may be arranged with—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
17, Strand Road, CALCUTTA,
E. B. Box 123.

Telephone No. 123.

SHIPPING

N.Y.K. LINE.

(Incorporated in Japan).
Regular Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer	Commander	Ons.	Arrival	Dep.
Sanki Maru	L. Nirel	8,272	3 Oct.	26 Oct.
Awa Maru	J. Saito	10,824	7 Oct.	30 Oct.
Tamba Maru	N. Wada	8,272	13 Nov.	6 Nov.
Mori Maru	T. Tsuchida	12,571	17 Nov.	10 Nov.
Wakasa Maru	M. Goto	14,741	1 Dec.	23 Dec.
Kamakura Maru	Y. Iwano	5,829	27 Dec.	10 Jan.

All steamers, equipped with every comfort, art fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.

For particulars, apply to—
Y. YOSHIDA,
Manager.

Telephone No. 279, 4563.
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

Fortnightly sailings between Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta, Burma, Ceylon, Galle, Trincomalee, Colombo and other ports according to season.

Steamer	Tonnage	Sailing about
S.S. "Jalapatna"	8810	October 1922
S.S. "Jalaviya"	7280	October 1922
S.S. "Jalastang"	4287	October 1922

For freight and other particulars apply to—
NABOTTAM MOHARJEE & CO.,
Island Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882.)

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP " 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND " 72,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.
A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

THE BANCO NACIONAL ULTRAMARINO.

(NATIONAL OVERSEAS BANK).
ESTABLISHED 1864.

Authorized Cap. Esc. 45,000,000 \$—210,953,000
Paid-up Capital Esc. 24,000,000 \$—1,072,000
Reserved Fund Esc. 27,200,000 \$—1,238,400
(At Par exchange.)

HEAD OFFICE: LISBON.
STATE BANK OF PORTUGUESE COLONIES.

BOMBAY OFFICE: Bombay Club Building, Esplanade Road.

BRANCHES:
LONDON:
9, Bishopsgate, London, E. C. 2.

NEW YORK:
91, Liberty Street.

PARIS:
9, Rue de Helder.

BRAZIL:—Rio de Janeiro, Campos, S. Paulo, Pernambuco, do Norte Para. Manaoes.

PORTUGAL:—Aveiro, Beja, Braganca, Castelo Branco, Coimbra, Covilha, Evora, Faro, Figueira da Foz, Guarda, Guimaraes, Leiria, Oporto, Nortalgre, Portimao, Porto, Santarem, Setubal, Viseu.

ADJACENT ISLANDS:—Punchal (Madeira), Ponta Delgada, (S. Miguel, Azores), Angra do Heroismo (Azores).

WEST AFRICA:—S. Vincente and S. Tiago (Cape Verde), Bissau and Bolama (Guinea), Kinsassa (Belgian Congo), S. Thome, Principe, Cabinda, Loanda, Malango, Novo Redondo, Lobito, Benguela, Belmonte (Bihe), Moçamedes, Lubango.

EAST AFRICA:—Lourenco Marques, Inhambane, Beira, Chinde, Tete, Quelimane, Mocimboa do Ilho.

INDIA:—Mormugao and Nova-Goa.
CHINA:—Macau, TIMOR:—Dili.
Over 3,000 Correspondents in all Important Commercial Centres of the World.
Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.
C. de SEABRA,
Acting Manager.

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN).
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)
Subscribed Capital Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund Yen 55,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changshun	Manila	Singapore
Darien	Nagasaki	Shimonosaki
Franklin	Norochwang	Sourabaya
Hankow	New York	Sydney
Hongkong	Osaka	Tientsin
Hongkong	Peking	Tokyo
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostok

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 10,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

H. YAMAZAKI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

Post Box No. 207.

BANK OF BARODA, LD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

(Incorporated under the Baroda Companies Act of 1907.)
Capital Subscribed Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Paid-up Rs. 29,50,000
Reserve Fund Rs. 18,50,000

HEAD OFFICE:
Mandri, Baroda.

BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mochus, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan and Amreli.

DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E. (Chairman, Bombay).
Sri Vithaldas Damodar Thackersey, Knight (Bombay).
Gunsarao R. Nimbalkar, Esq., B.A. (Sub-Secretary Baroda State).
Rajji Raghunath Shigarkar, Esq., B.A. (Naiab Suba, Baroda State).
J. H. Narayan, Esq., (Accountant General Baroda State).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities. The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rates on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1885.

Capital Authorized Rs. 100,00,000
Capital Issued Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Subscribed Rs. 25,00,000
Reserve Fund Rs. 18,00,000

HEAD OFFICE LAHORE.

Amritsar, Hapur, Ludhiana, Amballa City, Hoshiarpur, Multan City, Amballa Cant, Hyderabad, Montgomery, Peshawar City, Cawnpore, Jullundur, Patiala, Calcutta, Jammu, Quetta, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Lahore City, Bikaner, Sargodha, Gujranwala, Sialkot, Ferozepore, Kasur, Siranagar, Gofra, Lyallpur, Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2 1/2 per cent. from July to December.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4 1/2 per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—
DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

BANKING

THE BANK OF MORVI, LTD.

(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY).
HEAD OFFICE: Fort, Bombay.
BRANCHES—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.

LONDON AGENTS—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital Rs. 40,00,000
Reserve Liability for Calls Rs. 50,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds Rs. 89,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest at 3 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Received at 4 per cent.

STERLING DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.

GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.
STOCK and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected. All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

C. I. PAREKH & CO.,
Agents.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England).
HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 3.

BRANCHES:
Amara, Baghdad, Bahrain, Basrah, Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Madras, Mecca, Muscat.

Authorized Capital Rs. 22,00,000
Paid-up Capital Rs. 21,00,000
Reserve Fund Rs. 2,00,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders Rs. 21,00,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Leighwood K. B. E., C.B., C. M. G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson, Esq., Bt.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Meyer Sassoon, Esq.

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
A. J. Raymond, Esq.,
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bt.,
Narottam Morari, Esq.,
BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5 1/2 per cent per annum.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Rs. 3,97,61,500
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 31-3-22 Rs. 59,82,127-8

HEAD OFFICE:
62-68, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street.

LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTRY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest allowed at 2 1/2 per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES upto Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANKS.—Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

LOAN AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.

SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.
General Banking and exchange business of every description transacted.

T. C. ANDERSON,
General Manager.

INSURANCE

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LD.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED-SMART TYPIST with own machine. Starting pay Rs. 45 monthly. Excellent prospects for one right person. Apply Box No. 8835, Adv. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED-GUJARATI HINDU TYPIST "Bombay Chronicle." Swami Shradhanand, Dr. NAGINDAS & MANERKAL, 30, Hanuman Building, Homi Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED An experienced ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTERMAN a graduate in Civil Engineering, a building masonry and carpenter. Apply to ENGINEER, 113, Grace Western Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED-STUDENTS to Master Hindi within 3 months by studying "How to Read Hindi." Highly spoken of by "Hindu," "Bombay Chronicle," Swami Shradhanand, Dr. Subramani Iyer. It is a book one has been seeking, writes many. Price Rs. 1 (Postage extra). SIA JAYCHAND & Co., 24, Adeshi, Keshi Bhandar, Chikpet, Bangalore City.

WANTED-JUNIOR CLERKS. Account Clerks, and Clerks to see MANAGER, STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO., at 259/261, Hornby Road, Opp. Cox and Co., to learn Typewriter, Shorthand and Typewriting by Touch System (Blind or Sight) at exceptionally Moderate Rates. Time—8 in the morning till 8 in the afternoon. Enrollment Daily. Also special English Classes every evening.

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET in Poona, near the Bund Gardens, one roomy BUNGALOW with four bedrooms, kitchen, garage, electric light, etc. Apply Box No. 8894, Adv. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

TO LET-PURCA BUILT BIG GODOWNS at Homi Hall, Mazagon Road, near Railway Station. Apply there.

TO BE LET Show Rooms, GODOWNS and MOTOR GARAGES on Lamington Road. Apply Box No. 8836, Adv. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

TO LET-GROUND FLOOR of Green Villa situated at Grant Road Post Office Lane to strict Vegetarian Hindus. Apply within.

TO LET-ONE OFFICE ROOM in Cavajai Patel Street, Wadia House. Apply within in 1st floor.

TO BE LET Fine airy rooms in "Queen Mansion" Fort Street. Apply SORABJI HORMASJI CONTRACTOR, Hormasji Building, Sussex Road, Bnyella.

TO LET-OFFICE ROOM with telephone, Meadows Street near Shree Bazar, Rs. 40 monthly. Apply Box No. 8838, Adv. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

UP-TO-DATE OFFICES TO LET in Elphinstone Circle, third floor. Lift available. Apply DEVKARAN NANJEE AND SONS, 17, Elphinstone Circle.

FOR MADRASIES Rooms available, Rs. 10-50-75. Apply S. SHAPURJI, Palla's Building, 3rd floor, opposite Xavier's School, Dhoi Talao.

BLOCKS with modern comforts TO BE LET for Hindus 5 minutes walk from Grant Road Station, (West), Tardeo Road, Grant Road Station, (West), Tardeo Road, Matlani Street, oppo. Chikhalwadi. Apply to Mr. DONGRE.

CHAGLA MANZIL TO BE LET-A spacious BUNGALOW, ground floor only at Reynolds's Road, Bnyella. Apply ALLI BHAI CHAGLA & Co., Kharek Bazar, Bnyella.

BLOCKS at Agripada Chawl Street, "Shapara" Mansions" comprising 3 Rooms, Kitchen, E. L. and W. C. Rent Rs. 130. Separate Motor Garage Rs. 50. Apply to "SHAPARA," 533 Ghendy Bazar Road, Bombay, No. 9. Phone No. 3408.

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS.

FRESH FLOWER & VEGETABLE SEEDS—Buy your seeds from an old, established and reliable house—PESTONJEE P. P. CHOKA & SONS, Seed Merchants, Poona. Price list free on application.

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.

FOR SALE—One second hand GREENS' ECONOMISER of 96 Tubes, complete with scrapers, gearing, etc., in working order. Apply Box No. 8838, Adv. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

POWER LOOMS AND COLOUR—Power looms of 36" Reed space Brand, New English make, colours of genuine make to be sold at a very low price to clear the lots enquired immediately at the BOMBAY WEAVING AND DYEING WORKS, 132, Bazar Street, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

MACHINERY FOR SALE—Brand New 34 B.H.P. Blackstone Crude Oil Engine with self-starter, Second-hand 26 B.H.P. Fielding and Platts, 10 and 11 B.H.P. National, 9 B.H.P. Cosley Oil Engines. All first class condition, 10 inch and 12 inch gap bed screw-cutting Lathes, 10 inch stroke Slotting Machine. Inspection invited. Prices low. B. D. BERY CO., 38, Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay. Telegrams: BLUE MOON, Bombay.

FOR SALE—One Brand New AVERY'S SELF-CONTAINED ROAD WEIGHT BRIDGE, complete (no loose weights) Pillar and Steel Yard Pattern "C" for a big Motor Vehicle, suitable to weigh 20 tons of load platform 20 ft. 0 in. by 8 ft. 0 in. in high. One Brand New BARCOCK and WILCOX MILD STEEL SELF-SUPPORTING CHIMNEY of 7 ft. 0 in. dia. by 150 ft. 0 in. in high complete with all fittings, foundation bolts complete with ease. Rebuilt and second-hand and C. I. washers. For prices apply to the undersigned. (Sd.) G. E. STUTLITFE, Manager, The Ahmedabad Spinning and Weaving Co., Limited, Shapur Mills, Ahmedabad.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

WANTED FURNITURES in small lots or large quantity. Good opportunity for those breaking their houses. Apply Post Box 1898, Bombay.

FOR SALE AND HIRE—Household office room, drawing room furniture at reasonable terms. Apply ADAM RAJAN & Co., 144, Nagard Street, next to Masjid, Fort, Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTIONS, ESTABLISHED 1880. The most successful, and therefore the best Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subject—Bookkeeping and Accountancy. Typewriting, Shorthand and shorthand speed classes. Special arrangements for ladies. Managing Proprietor, GO-PALDAS LALDAS, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

ARE YOU WEAK IN FRENCH?—Do you wish to learn French within four months? Then join at once, PARMAR'S FRENCH CLASSES, for Students and Non-Students. To be opened on 1st of November, 1922, by a competent Teacher, having experience in teaching this world-wide language, with an effective method. The Classes will be conducted in the Anglo-Vernacular School, in the Bazar Gate (Holi Chakla), which is at a distance of only a few yards from the School. Time—VI Standard and Non-Standard: 10-4-0 only per month. Concessions to Poor Students. Write to Mr. JOSHI, the Principal of the Bazar Gate Anglo-Vernacular School, and get your name registered soon.

BOOKS AND STAMPS

NECESSARY TO ALL—LUXURY TO NONE—WONDERFUL "DREAM DICTIONARY" (in English). No more astrological or fortune-telling. Foretells fortune, promises marriage prospects, births and riches, warns against enemies, calamities, deaths and dangers; reveals conspiracies and secrets; instructs remedies for diseases. Refer only to this Dictionary at once. Used mostly and specially by businessmen, bachelors, maidens, and students at large. Nice paper. Under three separate headings, Particulars, Symptoms and Results. Based on our ancient scientific principles of the Great Rishi, handed over from generation to generation. True worth needs no boast! Gain more than has been! Rapid Sale! Hurry Up! THE GUPTA ASTRA, ACADEMY, Kasimkot, Vindhyasth, South India.

PERSONAL.

SHAREHOLDERS interested in Tata Iron and Steel, Indian Iron and Steel and Tata Oil Mills, are urged and requested to communicate with the undersigned and learn something of their immense advantage. PAUL LOON, Expert Financial Investigator, Co. Chiva Buildings, CALCUTTA.

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—Established BUSINESS MAN with valuable overseas Agency, on Government and Railway Lists of Contractors. Wants financial partner 20 to 50 thousand. Good profits. Apply Box No. 8837, Adv. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—FINANCIERS for turpentine and the following mining works. Lead, Blackish Alum Cement and Pebble Stones. For full particulars please write to M. H. KARDAR, Bhakti Gate, LAHORE.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

50,000 Yards Finest Dobby Proof Washing Cotton Tweeds for Suits, Skirts, etc., at As. 12 per yard; 50,000 yards Finest Dobby Proof Washing Cotton Tweeds for Suits, Skirts, etc., at As. 14 per yard; 50,000 yards Finest Dobby Proof Washing Cotton Tweeds for Suits, Skirts, etc., at As. 16 per yard; 50,000 yards Finest Dobby Proof Washing Shirtings and Gingham, at As. 10 to Rs. 1 per yard. Finest value in India. Suits, Skirts and Dresses made to measure from the above at moderate prices. Fit, Cut and Style guaranteed. THE COMMONWEALTH TRUST, LTD. (Late Basel Mills Industries), CALCUTTA.

BARGAIN—"OLIVER" No. 9. Brief size Typewriter, Double colour, latest model. Cost Rs. 495 will sell for Rs. 275 or less. Apply Box No. 8840, Adv. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

PETITOPHONES hornless Talking Machines single motor playing 12-inch record. All parts fully nickelled. Oak Rs. 35, Mahogany Rs. 40. JAMES MFG. CO., 181, Kalbadevi, Bombay.

THE SUREST REMEDY FOR GREY AND WHITE HAIR, "Nag-Brand" permanent Hair Dye supplies pigment deep into the hair cells and makes hair permanent natural black. For free sample send one anna stamp. Price per tin, Rs. 1-8. THE INDO-AMERICAN CHEMICAL WORKS, Kanti Building, Mahim, Bombay.

ENCOURAGE SWADESHI—We draw the attention of general public and dealers to our Rugs, Carpets, Pashmina goods, Kashmiri Shawls, Dhussa, Looses, Mullers, Alvans etc., Furs and Fox's Skins. Made from Indian material, Indian labour and Capital. We also supply American made goods on Commission. Obtain your requirements from M. ALLAH BAKHSH AND SONS, Amritsar. Telegrams "KHAWAR, AMRITSAR."

TYPEWRITERS: Fox Portable Typewriter, improved models, complete with carrying case, all up-to-date devices, self-folding, visible, compact, durable, weight 7 lbs. List price Rs. 220. Now offered at a bargain price of Rs. 175 only. Buy early, few left. Also Standard Model (Office Fox) Typewriters, lowest prices. Investigate, Corona Folding Typewriters, latest model, Rs. 207 complete with case. Rebuilt and second-hand Typewriters from Rs. 100 upwards. Best Typewriter supplies. Repairs to all makes of Typewriters. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND TYPEWRITERS: Remington No. 19 Footscap size 125 net. Remington No. 10 Brief size 130 net. Remington No. 11 Footscap size 135 net. Remington No. 11 Brief size 140 net. Oliver No. 3 Footscap size 125 net. Oliver No. 5 Brief size 130 net. Oliver No. 7 Brief size 135 net. Underwood No. 3 Brief size 135 net. L. C. Smith No. 3 Brief size 135 net. Royal No. 10 Brief size 130 net. Monarch No. 3 Brief size 130 net. Remington No. 8, and 16 from Rs. 100 to Rs. 115 net. Spare parts for all kind of Typewriters. Repairs a specialty. Apply ROYAL TYPEWRITING COMPANY, 81, Cavajai Street, Fort.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE: Remington Portable with Case, New, Rs. 220. Black 7, Rs. 75, Remington 7, 80, ... 90. Sun, Visible, Portable, Back Spacer, ... 110. National Portable, Rs. 115, Fox Portable, ... 120. Oliver No. 3, Rs. 110, 5, B. 140, Brief, ... 130. Noisless, Rs. 125, Multiplex Hammond, ... 140. Mercedes, Century Possible, new, Rs. 175, 200. Underwood 5, latest, Rs. 200, Brief, 185, 200. Yost 20, Brief, Rs. 200. Dec. Tabulators 225. L. C. Smith and Bros. 3, Brief, Silent, 235. Oliver latest, 180, Brief, Silent, 235. Remington 10, Visible, Rs. 175, 200, 220, 275. Remington 11, Brief, Rs. 200, 10, Brief, 260. Remington 10, Factory Rebuilt, as new. Superlati Remington 9, Brief, little used, 200. Nicolls and Company, Typewriter Experts, Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay.

PROFESSION

INFALLIBLE REMEDIES FOR Sprue, Consumption, Gall-stones, Tumours, Sinus, Dropsy, Bone Disease, Brain Disease, Appendicitis, Rheumatism, Arthritis, etc. Numerous testimonials open to inspection and sent on application. No operating. No infection. Our medicines are Non-poisonous.

DOCTOR SAM. WILLIAMS. Graduated Biochemist. No. 1, Cantonment Road, LUCKNOW, U. P. N.B.—Only Europeans and Educated Indians are admitted.

WHITE LEPROSY—SURELY CURED IN ONE DAY—White spots are changed at once on applying three times only by its quick marvellous effect. Price returned if not cured. Small tin Rs. 3/8, Big tin 6/6. Face Powder. It removes blotches, pimples, black spots etc. from the face and imports a charming complexion and a charming beauty. Rs. 4 per tin. Enqui's Gift—A most successful remedy for destroying the spots of the 'small pox'. Rs. 4 per tin. FAOIRI MEDICAL STORE NO. 3, Darbhanga City.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE DWARKA "TEMPLE" BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT GUARANTEED. British standard tests and specifications. Used by GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS and Leading Firms in REINFORCED Concrete Work. For particulars apply to: PURSHOTAM VITHALDAS & CO., No. 2, Rampart Row, Fort, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST. FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN 1892. Thirty years—Rupees 61,61,000.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Trustees of the Fort of Bombay will on THURSDAY, the 30th day of November, 1922, pay to the holders of the Debentures of the above Loan all principal moneys and interest then due in respect of such debentures upon presentation and surrender of the said debentures at the office of the said Trustees in Bal-Cotton Road, Bombay, between the hours of 10-30 a.m. and 5-30 p.m. on the said 30th day of November, 1922, from and after which date interest will cease to run on any of the said debentures not so presented and surrendered as aforesaid.

Holders are requested to lodge their debentures for repayment on or before the 30th of November, 1922, so that the preliminary examination required may not operate to prevent payment being made on the due date.

Dated this 1st day of September, 1922. By order of the Trustees of the Fort of Bombay, W. R. S. SHARPE, Secretary.

NOTICE. THE SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the HUBLI GINNING AND TRADING COMPANY, Ltd., held on the 8th of October, 1922, has decided to give away the open plot of ground situated to the south of the factory measuring about 66150 square feet, on a permanent lease to such person or persons who as desire to put up a cotton press thereon. The site is most advantageous being very close to the cotton market and to the Railway station. Those that may desire to put up a press thereon should submit their tenders by registered post before the 3rd of November, 1922, to the Secretaries and Managers of the Co. Any tenders received after this date will not be taken into consideration. The plan of the site and any information about the same can be obtained at the office of the Company. Those that submit the tenders should be personally present on the 6th of November, 1922, in the Annual General Meeting of the Company, at the Company's office, at 5 p.m., sharp to learn the terms and conditions on which the plot will be leased. The tenders should come ready to say then and there whether they agree or not to the terms and conditions proposed by the Meeting. The Company reserves the discretion to accept the highest or any tender.

CHANNAYA M. HANDIGOL, V. S. APLES, Secretaries and Managers, The Hubli Ginning and Trading Co., Ltd. Hubli, dated 11th October, 1922.

NOTICE. IT HAS BEEN BROUGHT TO OUR NOTICE that some Merchants are imitating and also making unauthorised use of our various well known Labels, especially the National Portable Labels, to the detriment of the public and to the prejudice of the bona fide owners of the said Labels. Any person giving us information which will lead to the detection and conviction of persons who infringe our marks and Labels will be amply rewarded by us.

Dated this 6th day of October, 1922. DOLATRAM KASHIRAM & CO., TRUE COPY. CRAWFORD BAYLEY & CO., Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

NOTICE. BY virtue of an order of reference made in this cause, I hereby appoint all persons concerned to attend me at my Office on TUESDAY, next, the 31st day of October, 1922, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, to proceed on the matter herein specified. Dated this 13th day of October, 1922. (Sd.) R. B. PATEL, Acting Commissioner. CRAWFORD BAYLEY & CO., C14656

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE. WANTED TO PURCHASE 3 1/2 per cent 10 year paper at 40 per cent against issue of Fixed Deposit receipts calculated at that price carrying the following rates of interest: For 12 months 6 per cent. For 2 years 5 1/2 per cent. For 3 years 5 per cent. PUNJAB INDUSTRIAL BANK, LTD. LAHORE, 14484

NOTICE. IT HAS BEEN BROUGHT TO OUR NOTICE that some Merchants are imitating and also making unauthorised use of our various well known Labels, especially the National Portable Labels, to the detriment of the public and to the prejudice of the bona fide owners of the said Labels. Any person giving us information which will lead to the detection and conviction of persons who infringe our marks and Labels will be amply rewarded by us.

Dated this 6th day of October, 1922. DOLATRAM KASHIRAM & CO., TRUE COPY. CRAWFORD BAYLEY & CO., Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

NOTICE. NUMEROUS BRANCHES OPENED in India and Burma by our Firm of DOLATRAM KASHIRAM & CO., none of our various well known Labels, especially the National Portable Labels, to the detriment of the public and to the prejudice of the bona fide owners of the said Labels. Any person giving us information which will lead to the detection and conviction of persons who infringe our marks and Labels will be amply rewarded by us.

Dated this 9th day of October, 1922. DOLATRAM KASHIRAM & CO., Rawal Building, Lamington Road, Bombay 4. C14659

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY. (Incorporated in England.) WEEK END RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST AND SECOND CLASS "WEEK END" Return tickets at present issued between Bombay (Victoria Terminus) and Nasik Road and Devali will be cancelled and withdrawn from FRIDAY, the 3rd November, 1922.

SEASON TICKET FARES. The existing SEASON TICKET FARES shown on pages 103 to 114 of the current Time Table Guide and Coaching Tariff will be increased by a further 10 per cent. from 1st December, 1922, making the total increase to 25 per cent. over the fares charged upto 1st April 1921.

D. S. BURN, General Traffic Manager, 23rd October, 1922. C14675

ADVICE. DIRECTION OF THE FINANCIAL SERVICES. (OR PUBLIC TREASURY SERVICES) First Department.

BY superior order it is made known to the public that, in this Direction and before the Secretary, the Director of Financial Services, the Engineer Director of Land Surveying and Mines, the Acting Joint Director of Financial Services, and the Chief Officer of the first Department of the same Direction, will be sold by Public Auction on the 31st instant at 3 o'clock p.m. 700 tons of manganese existing on the hill Palavolo Dongor located at Churpan, Sangamner Administrative Division, and 2,000 tons on the Hill Pali-Dongor, situated at Neterlim in the above-named Administrative Division, under the conditions hereafter stated, bidding being allowed only to those who may have deposited in the Caixa Filial of the Banco Nacional Ultramarino or in any of the receiver's offices of Public Treasury the amount of fifty rupees.

TERMS. FIRST—The quantities above stated are approximate. The definitive quantities will be estimated by means of equivalence of 0m-3 700 equal to the ton whatever may be the quantity of the ore. SECOND—The basis for the auction will be the price of a ton of the ore. This price is fixed upon 3 rupees per ton, for the totality of the ore, not subject to an analysis. THIRD—The interested parties are allowed to take samples of the ore, in order to have them analysed when they may require. FOURTH—No ore should be removed from its place before its quantity is verified by the engineer of mines. As soon as this verification is made, the referred engineer will issue the adjudicator a pass stating the quantity of tons existing on each claim and bought by auction or by the same. With this permit the adjudicator will appear in this Direction to pay to amount of the cost of the ore, according to the price per unit, of the purchase by auction and only after this he will be able to remove the ore.

Direction of the Financial Services in Novaga, the 6th of October of 1922. The Director of the Financial Services, (Sd.) PLINIO TINOCO, C14678

TENDERS. BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for works in the CONSTRUCTION OF STORM-WATER DRAINS (1) in Albert Road and in a portion of Ghorpdeo Road and (2) in Duncan Road between Grant Road and Ballia Road will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 6th day of November, 1922.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Engineer and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant. Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one desirous to receive them by the Municipal Engineer, Drainage, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

T. K. RODDAN, Executive Engineer, Bombay Municipality. Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 24th October, 1922. C14679

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE. O. O. C. J. Suit No. 2862 of 1922. THE TRUSTEES OF THE VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE vs. R. M. CHONKER. To CONSIDER Decretal Order of Reference, dated 22nd August 1922 filed on 13th October 1922. Messrs. CRAWFORD BAYLEY & Co., Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

BY virtue of an order of reference made in this cause, I hereby appoint all persons concerned to attend me at my Office on TUESDAY, next, the 31st day of October, 1922, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, to proceed on the matter herein specified. Dated this 13th day of October, 1922. (Sd.) R. B. PATEL, Acting Commissioner. CRAWFORD BAYLEY & CO., C14656

NOTICE. SWAMI KESHAVANAND SAKASWATI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, has by his duly constituted Attorney contracted by the undersigned to sell the property to our clients.

Any person having any claim or interest by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, charge, easement or otherwise in the said property or any part thereof, is hereby notified to give notice thereof to the undersigned at their office at Baxamjee Press Building, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, after which period the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

Dated this 24th day of October, 1922. JUDAH & SOLOMON, Purchasers' Attorneys, C14673

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY. All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the message, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situated, lying and being at Kumbharwada Road, Dadar, in the Island of Bombay, containing by measurement four hundred and fifty-two (452) square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 182 and 124, New No. A/3736, Old Survey No. 365, New Survey No. 1A/1833 and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward Nos. 3301 (1), 3301 (2), and 3301 (3), 765 and 785 (a), and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Ignatius Francis, on or towards the West by the property of Mahomedali Gismalli, with a Thali shed thereon, on or towards the North by the property of Pandurang Sunderji and on or towards the South by the property of Ramchandra Balakrishna Acharya.

Dated this 24th day of October, 1922. JUDAH & SOLOMON, Purchasers' Attorneys, C14673

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION. Suit No. 3719 of 1922. SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint filed the 17th day of August, 1922. Summons to answer Plaintiff under section 27, O. V. rr. 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O. VIII, r. 9 of the Code of Civil procedure.

VALLABHIDAS DINSHAW AND CO., a firm, carrying on business in piece goods at Mulji Jetha Market, without the Fort and (2) RAVJI NARANJI AND CO., a firm, doing business in partnership in piece goods at Mulji Jetha Market, without the Fort.

APPA PARI TAMBI SHETTI a firm, doing business in partnership at Tamba Kanta, outside the Fort of Bombay.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the above-named plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against the above-named Defendants whereby the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The Plaintiffs claim from the Defendants the sum of Rs. 1,562-15-0 with interest on Rs. 1,368-14-6 at 9 per cent per annum from 1st April 1913 to 31st July 1922, till judgment costs of the suit and interest on judgment at 6 per cent per annum till payment.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 7th day of November, 1922, at quarter past eleven o'clock Standard Time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the above-named Plaintiffs, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiffs' case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir LALUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay, afore-said this 23rd day of August, 1922. W. J. HOWARD, for Prothonotary. W. J. HOWARD, Messrs. EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA AND CO., Plaintiffs' Attorneys, C14671

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. NAZARALI SHAMSUDIN of Bombay, Inhabitant, has agreed to sell to our client the property hereinafter mentioned. All persons having any claim against the said property by way of gift, sale, trust, possession, mortgage, inheritance, lease, lien or otherwise whatsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 5 Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof. Otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY. All that piece or parcel of Fazarandi land or ground with the message, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situated, lying and being on the West side of Wellington Street or Dhoi Talao, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by measurement 101 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2529 and under Old Survey No. 10, and as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East partly by a sweeper's passage and beyond that the said Wellington Street, on or towards the North by a sweeper's passage and beyond that the said Wellington Street, on or towards the West by the property of Rustumji Nowroji Mithalwalla and on or towards the South by the said Marine Street, and which said premises are now occupied by the tenants of the above-named Vendor.

JAMSHEDJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS, Attorneys for the Purchaser, 5, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay, 23rd October, 1922. C14674

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY. ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION. Suit No. 733 of 1913. KRISHNAJI ANANT JOSHI vs. PLAINIFF.

SARDAR MANAJI COOVERJI RAJE SHIRKE and others Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for sale dated the 17th day of June, 1919, Order dated 10th day of February, 1919, and Judges' Order dated 8th of April, 1920, and January, 1921, made in the above suit, the following immovable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honorable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 27th day of November, 1922, at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS. The undivided half share of the 1st defendant Sardar Manaji Cooverji Raje Shirke in all that piece or parcel of land or ground measuring 125 square yards or thereabouts together with the message, tenement, and also in dwelling house standing thereon and also in the message, tenement or dwelling house consisting of three floors built over the land and building adjoining the said piece of land and belonging to the Agency of the late Cursetji Maneckji, but with the exception of the following rooms, viz., two rooms on the 1st floor measuring 28 3/4 and 18 2/4 square yards respectively and one loft, consisting of two rooms Nos. 1 and 2, situate between the ground floor and the 1st floor and together measuring about 51 square yards and forming part of the premises belonging to the said Agency, all which or parcel of land is situate in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and containing by measurement 102 square yards or thereabouts including the land belonging to the said Agency and measuring 377 square yards or thereabouts and is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 52, New No. 442, Old Survey No. 662, 871, 695, 699 and New Survey No. 2/8887, 2/8888, 2/8889, and by a Collector of Municipal Assessment under A Ward No. 2241 and Street No. 39, 41, 43, and is bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Porobai, daughter of the late Sir Jamshedji Jejeebhoy, 1st Baronet, on or towards the East partly by a Gully and partly by the house of the said Porobai and on or towards the West partly by Hornby Road and partly by Raghunath Dadasji Street and on or towards the South by the old Police Court Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or of the said Messrs. FORTYFOUR AND COMPANY, Attorneys for the 8, 8(a) and 8(b) defendants above-named, at No. 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

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Mandem Road, BOMBAY.
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IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
REPAIRERS & STORE SUPPLIERS.
Special attention given to enquiries from
Bombay and the Mofussil for every
description of Stone, Plant,
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The Board of Directors consists of
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against accident and permanent disability.
Every leading phase of Life Insurance to
be found with the Company. For particu-
lars apply to—
Messrs. D. G. VIN & CO.,
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AGENTS WANTED.

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DR. ANNA KUNTE
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For External Piles
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THE GANESH PHARMACY
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Can be had at all leading Chemists and
Druggists in Bombay.

BABA SUITS!
(For from 3/8 years)
SAILOR SUIT } at
SHORT & SHIRT } Rs. 7/8
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Mandem Street, BOMBAY.

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their experience of their Safes in
the recent fire in their premises.
273 Safes supplied for Savings
Banks, India and Burma after a
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held in Calcutta by the Director-
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210 Burglar Resisting Safes
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to replace other makers' Safes
that had been burgled.
Makers to H. M's Mint and a num-
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GODREJ & BOYCE MFG. CO.
New Gas Works, Parol, Bombay.

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ALL STRENGTHS AND QUALITIES.
PROMPT DELIVERY in large or small
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126, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

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AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT
AND G. I. P. RAILWAY.
35 Mademoiselle Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE
OF
S. S. "DESHALPUR"
AT
OUR ROOMS.
By order of
The Mortgagee-in-possession
and
On account and at the risk of The
Cutch Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.
MONDAY, THE 6TH NOVEMBER, 1922.
AT 3 P.M. (S. T.)

"For age and want save while you may!"
No morning Sun lasts a whole day!"
The best and the safest way to
make a saving is to apply for an
ENDOWMENT POLICY
with the
Bombay Life Assurance Company,
Ld.
(Established 1908 Fort, Bombay).

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that "SUNSHINE BOOKSHOP'S CATALOGUE
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contains (1) a select list of Standard Novels
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TO FIT 1 & 2 cc HYPO-SYRINGES
Rs. 3/- each.
ORIGINAL PRICE Rs. 4-8.
All Metal Hypo-syringes, 1 C.C., with space
for keeping tablets, complete in a metal case
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A. C. & D. C. Motors and Dynamos
Rectifiers, Frequency and Coffee-Grinders
250 WORKING IN INDIA.
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WAGNERELEC. Bombay, Phone 4548.

ANSWER TO CORRESPONDENTS
MUCH A DO.—The subject is really not
worth our 'powder and shot' or yours.
Ed. "B. C."

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE,
Wednesday, October 25, 1922.

CONCESSIONS AND
CAPITULATIONS.

Yesterday we published, under the
heading "Turkish Economic Pro-
gramme", a Reuter's telegram from Con-
stantinople to the following effect:

Details of the Turkish economic pro-
gramme, filtering through from Ankara
reveal that efforts are being planned
to transfer the Ottoman Public Deb
to Greece as indemnity. The National
Assembly has already disavowed debts
contracted in Constantinople since the
Armistice and has now decided to wipe
out all commercial concessions and
contracts from which foreigners in
future will be rigidly excluded. The
foregoing, if admitted at the peace con-
ference, will effectively strangle foreign
trade.

We need not concern ourselves with the
alleged efforts to transfer the Ottoman
Deb to Greece, though we may say that
Greece owes Turkey a large indemnity,
nor with the disavowal of the debts con-
tracted in Constantinople under the Allied
occupation; for these two measures how-
ever disconcerting to the parties interest-
ed cannot be considered as tending to
strangle foreign trade. It is the last
sentence of the telegram which chiefly
interests us, for its anti-Turkish tend-
ency is obvious. We do not think that any
country in the world to-day would de-
liberately set to work to stop commer-
cial intercourse with foreign countries.
Protection of various kinds, and even
boycott of certain products for political
reasons and for a time, there may be;
but the world to-day is much too closely
bound together by its mutual needs, too
fully conscious, to allow of any nation
altogether standing out from it, least of
all a nation in the geographical position
of the Turks, who are dependent on the
outside world for many necessities. All
that Turkey claims is that her foreign
trade should be the same as that of Euro-
pean countries and not
servitude nor an encroachment on
her sovereignty. It is not legitimate
foreign trade that Turkey desires to
strangle but the sort of enterprise which
in the past has sought to strangle Turkey.

We remember, when at the beginning
of September, 1914, the Turkish Govern-
ment abolished the Capitulations, con-
sulting the highest authority on interna-
tional law as to their right to do so. His
opinion was that no party to an
agreement had the right to
denounce that agreement without
the consent of the other party,
and that such denunciation could be held
to constitute a *casus belli*, a just cause of
war, which is the extreme penalty in
International Law. It was the prevail-
ing impression in London at the time that
the Turks had done something outrageous
in proclaiming the Capitulations at an
end. The present writer was not much
concerned with the international-legal
aspect of the case; his wish was that the
British authorities in Egypt should
accept the proclamation as for Egypt also,
thus giving the lie to the German propa-
ganda, which was very active at the mo-
ment, to the effect that England was
about to abolish the Turkish suzerainty
and annex Egypt. In pursuance of that
wish, he communicated to the Turkish
Government the opinion of the great
international jurist aforesaid, and received
the reply that Turkey had not abolished
or repudiated any bi-lateral agreements,
but only the Capitulations properly so-
called—i.e. concessions made by the
Sultan of his bounty to foreigners, when
foreign communities needed special pro-
tection in the Turkish Empire, and
since, when special protection was
no longer needed, used by foreign
communities for their own aggrandise-
ment at the expense of the Government
and people of the country. These con-
cessions were a free gift to begin with
and had to be confirmed by each suc-
cessive Sultan. The beneficiaries could
not be said to be a party
to them, since they gave or
promised nothing in exchange. Any-
one who knows the way in which com-

mercial concessions were obtained in
Turkey in old days—no older than the
days of Sultan Abdul Hamid—and the
way in which the Turkish Government
were cheated, the Turkish people vic-
timised, in such transactions, will ad-
mit that many of them ought to come
under the head of unilateral agree-
ments, which can be abolished at the
will of the conceding party. Anyhow
most people who know Turkey will ac-
cree that they have been a hindrance, not
a help, to her development, and that the
first requirement of the nation's health
is to get rid of them, and to forbid all
such concessions in the future.

All that the progressive Turks have
ever asked is that they should be treated
commercially and politically, on an equal-
ity with European countries. To this
their education, constitution and their
world-renowned integrity entitle them.
But it has so far been denied. We
declare that there is not the slightest
wish upon the part of Turkish Nation-
alists to strangle foreign trade; their
wish is only to release it from absurd
restrictions and paralysing monopolies,
to make it beneficial to both parties—a
bi-lateral and not a unilateral transac-
tion—and to free the Turkish people
from the servitudes which the unscrup-
ulous greed of some exploiters, backed
in their demands by European Govern-
ments, have imposed on them. The tele-
gram mentions concessions and con-
tracts in the same breath, but in Tur-
key there has not yet been known such
a thing as a perfectly fair and open con-
tract with a foreign firm such as work
well in other countries. Such a
form of contract would, we imagine,
not be prohibited by the Ankara Gov-
ernment; but the old kind of "con-
tracts", which were indistinguishable
from concessions, ought to go. Their
abolition would not strangle foreign
trade, but it would make Turkey a free
country, no longer the happy hunting-
ground of the conscienceless exploiter,
whose activities the writer of the tele-
gram would seem to have confused with
"foreign trade."

RAFET PASHA'S SPEECH.

In a special cable of the "Times"
(London) Service which was published
in "The Times of India" yesterday,
General Rafet Pasha, the new Turkish
Governor of Eastern Thrace, is reported
as having said that he "did not ob-
ject to the maintenance of the Caliphate
but the Caliphate must be de-
prived of temporal power. The
association of spiritual and tem-
poral power which had been a grave
political error must now be undone."
Presumably the cablegram came origi-
nally from the "Times" correspondent
at Constantinople, who did not hear the
speech himself, but obtained a report
of it from one of his attendant Arme-
nians. In Turkey more than other
countries much depends on the reporter.
Either Rafet Pasha never said
those words, which conflict with
his chief, or he said more
which has not been reported, explana-
tory, of those words. It seems incon-
ceivable to us that any Muslim states-
man should, at such a time, have chosen
to speak slightly of the Khilafat, and
to speak of depriving it of temporal
power, which, as everybody knows, is
religiously essential to that institution.
What we think it probable that Rafet
Pasha really said is that, while he
honoured the Khilafat as a Muslim
should, it was desirable that it should be
separated from the Government of
Turkey. That is a reasonable proposi-
tion, from the Turkish point of view
and has often been discussed before in
Turkish circles. It would not rob the
Khilafat of temporal power, but would
give to it the power, in case of need,
of every independent Muslim country;
and the force required to guard the Holy
Places and the Pilgrims' roads would
be an Islamic not a purely Turkish
force. That is a development which
many Muslim thinkers are inclined to
favour, but we do not think that it will
come to pass immediately because the
majority of the Turkish people are not
ready for it, no more, perhaps, are the
majority of Muslims outside Turkey. At
any rate, we ask the Indian Muslims to
wait for further information with re-
gard to Rafet Pasha's speech before they
look upon that war-worn hero as an
enemy of our Khilafat cause.

WANTED [PROOF.]

Politicians who live for the day find
it convenient to toy with and even ex-
ploit the miseries of the people by
inventing quick remedies or by indulg-
ing in empty rhetoric. The art of menda-
city which has now approached its limits
in the general technique of secret diplo-
macy served as a useful instrument dur-
ing the period when every ex-
pedition from the West was claimed

and accepted as a civilising mission to
the countries whose manifest sign of
barbarism was their incapacity to defend
themselves against powerful and
acquisitive "missionaries". These poli-
ticians and these instruments still
dominate the councils of nations where
power has been permitted to the few
irresponsibles acting in the name of the
peoples. The peoples are, it is true, yet
groping for a way of escape from the
tyranny. But there can be little doubt
that they have lost faith in the promises,
which they rightly regard as mere politi-
cal stunts and interested propaganda, so
lightly made by the politicians. If the
interests behind the anti-Turk party no
longer find it easy to recruit men and
money for a supposedly "Christian" mis-
sion, a religious crusade, it is because
the experience of the war was enough to
exhaust the potentialities of mendacity.
The kind of propaganda which was per-
fected during the war is already show-
ing signs of diminishing returns. The
awakened, the intelligent and the alert
world over do not want propaganda.
They do not want rhetoric or diplomacy
and they are sick of disinterested mis-
sions. They want the proofs. They in-
sist on clear, unambiguous, definite
actions in absolute conformity with the
professions. If England desires the
friendship of, say, America it will
not be by "tricks of policy"; it is not by
subtleties of diplomacy; it is not by
clever window-dressing that it will be
done." The Anglo-American entente
must be, Mr. Orrin Keith states, in a
very instructive article on the subject in
"Foreign Affairs", no thing of notes
and cabinets. The Anglo-American
entente must be an understanding of
peoples." And, the American people
must be satisfied above everything else,
of one thing, one vital condition. "They
must be convinced," he says, "beyond
all shadow of doubt of Britain's absolute
disinterestedness." They have, he adds,
"no more interest in assisting the Britain
that trampled Ireland underfoot, that re-
duced Egypt to a dependency, that per-
petrated the Amritsar horror, than they
have in supporting the France that
overran Europe a hundred years ago,
that dictated the crime of Versailles, that
now insists upon using it to restore her
hegemony in Europe, or than they have
in abetting Japan that has raped Korea,
that has done so much to reduce China
to chaos, that has seized the moment of
Russia's weakness to kill her people and
take their goods in Siberia." The
answer comes: "But the old British
Imperialism has gone." Very good. But
the Americans are not yet convinced.
"They are willing to help. But they
want the proofs first. They appreciate
the moral motive which is always well
to the front." But somehow "it seems to
them that, whatever high motives may be
advanced for British action in any con-
tingency, Britain always comes out a lit-
tle better off materially than she went in."
The summaries of territorial changes
after the last war offer a basis for the
contention that this habit still persists
and that Britain has not yet achieved an
actual disinterestedness. These state-
ments are an expression of the insistence
which is becoming universal among the
peoples. They have come to grips with
realities. They insist not merely on the
profession or promise of justice and self-
determination but also on its immediate
practice. The demand is evident every-
where. Every problem and every
promise are subjected to the
same test; whether it is the
Khilafat pledges, or the "Reforms"
whether it is Amritsar, or the Moplah
Black Hole on Wheels. What are all
the pledges, all the rhetoric, time, money,
energy and worries worth when a Viceroy
can "certify" without the least compunc-
tion the impotency of those whom, when
it is necessary or convenient, he flatters
and advertises as the people's representa-
tives? Those who wish to win the
suffrage of the people should not forget
what the latter demand. They do not
want rhetoric or empty symbols or
pledges or promises. They want the real
thing, and want it immediately. The
only real thing is Swaraj, not a sterile
legislature invented by phantom "Re-
forms."

perhaps sympathetic with Mr. Cham-
berlain; the condition being barren of
achievement, and almost barren of
policy, must seek to scare the electorate
into supporting a decadent Party by the
bogey of Communism. But it does not
alter the fact that the policy of definite
antagonism to a large and growing
proportion of the community is anti-national
and therefore stupid." Seldom were truer and wiser words said,
and we trust next time when our contem-
porary is inspired to indulge
in vituperative language about the
Non-co-operation movement, it will bear
them in mind. For, to some people in India,
including our contemporary, Non-co-opera-
tion has become a bogey in the same manner
as Labour has become anathema to Mr.
Churchill and Mr. Chamberlain. But "it
does not alter the fact that the policy of
definite antagonism to a large and growing
proportion of the community (and Non-co-
operators certainly form a much larger
proportion of the people of India than La-
bour can hope to become in England in a
generation, so much so, indeed, that even
the ex-Premier could ill-conceal his alarms
at their power) is anti-national and
stupid."

A New Labour Organ.

Some idea of the growing importance of
Labour in British politics will be realised
from the fact that the "Labour Leader,"
according to mail papers, was, from the
6th instant, to appear under the title of
the "New Leader," in a new form, under
the editorship of that well-known writer,
especially on Foreign Affairs, Mr. H. N.
Brailsford. The ambition of the "New
Leader" will be to serve the whole Labour
movement without sectarian narrowness and
it hopes to meet the intellectual needs of
readers who realise that Socialism is not
merely a political creed but an attitude
towards the whole of life. Among the
contributors to the first issue include Prof.
Einstein, H. G. Wells, Prof. J. Arthur
Thomson, Walter de la Mare, J. Ramsay
Macdonald, G. D. H. Cole, and Mr.
Arthur Henderson. Of Mr. Brailsford,
Mr. George Lansbury writes the following
appreciation, which will be read with in-
terest:—
"H. N. Brailsford is one of the biggest-
hearted, bravest fighters, our movement has
produced. I know him as one who, for the
best part of his life, 'never turned his back,
but marched breast forward.' In the
stormy, troublous days of the fight for women
suffrage, and in the dreary days of the
war, he kept his faith pure and un-
swerving. He is one of the few men in the Labour
movement who is at once a strong indivi-
dualist as well as a convinced Socialist.
Consequently he has often found himself al-
most alone fighting for some piece of truth
which to him was of more value than career,
money or life itself.
To-day he has been chosen to lead a
new crusade on behalf of the I.L.P.
He will find his path strewn with many
difficulties, for in the very nature of
things we Socialists appear to find our
greatest satisfaction in an endeavour
to discover our disagreements rather
than the best basis for agreement and
common effort. I believe Brailsford will
endeavour to make I.L.P. policy, propa-
ganda, and effort all work in with the Labour
Party, for we must all recognise the truth
of the old biblical saying, 'He must increase
and I must decrease.'
I must not attempt to enumerate all the
spheres of activity in which Brailsford has
been engaged. He was educated at Glasgow
University, but, to me, his greatest claim to
be a leader lies in the fact that he has
graduated in the school of life and experience,
and has proved himself a loyal and devoted
champion of all those causes which make for
human happiness and well-being."

An Experience in State Trading.

The following figures bringing down to
31st March 1921, the results of State trad-
ing in England in war-time, are noteworthy
in view of the likely party platforms at the
next General Election. In Britain:

	Purchases.	Sales.	Profit or Loss
Wheat	751,131,505	635,544,837	-115,586,668
Sugar	221,232,839	302,862,067	+ 81,629,228
Ray	282,503,529	415,134,729	+ 132,631,200
Materials	890,913,356	991,109,337	+ 100,195,981
Foodstuffs	2,465,144,359	2,391,612,591	- 73,531,768
Total			- 17,763,928

These results are enough in the eyes of the
capitalists Press to damn the whole
principle of State trading, which is likely to
figure prominently in one form or another in
the Labour Party programme at the Gen-
eral Election. The critics, however, ignore
some very material considerations. These
are figures representing war-time trading,
when all usual methods of control were re-
laxed. The trading, moreover, was carried
out under the general direction of War
Commissions, which had obviously no incen-
tive to economise. Their only concern was
to keep the nation going for carrying on
the war; and, in the circumstances, we
are not disposed to cavil at
their achievements. The critics naturally
overlook the fact that had there been no
such public Commissions, the consumer
would have had to pay immensely more for
the private profiteer, whose tax was elimi-
nated by the public commission. And
even if it be admitted for the sake of argu-
ment that the Commissions have proved
too costly, and rather inefficient, that is
no argument against the general principle
of State enterprise, even in trading, con-
ducted by public servants selected particu-
larly with an eye to their special aptitude
for the business in hand.

Notes of the Day

"Anti-National and Stupid."
The other day commenting on Mr. Cham-
berlain's attack on the Labour party, the
"Times of India" wrote as follows:

"But whilst Mr. Austen Chamberlain
boasts the anti-Labour drum, Lord Salis-
bury has rightly said that it is absurd to
say that the majority of the working
classes are Bolshevik, for they are hard-
headed and patriotic. Under the malig-
nant influence of Mr. Churchill the Coali-
tion is in danger of committing the fatal
blunder of taking up the position that
very large proportion of the community,
and of the Commonwealth, is the enemy
of the State. They cannot claim for this
policy of negation the merit of origina-
lity; it is borrowed from the ex-Kaiser,
with his adoption of the Gambetta cry
—socialism, there is the enemy. We can

THE NEW PREMIER.

MR. LAW ELECTED
CONSERVATIVE LEADER.PARLIAMENT TO BE
DISSOLVED.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

A meeting of the Unionist Party unanimously elected Mr. Bonar Law the Leader of the Party. Consequently he has accepted the Premiership.

The new Premier was loudly cheered by the crowds, both inside and outside the assembly. The meeting consisted of 439 members, including 132 peers and 67 parliamentary candidates. Lord Curzon presided over the gathering, and Mr. Law's election was moved by Lord Curzon and seconded by Mr. Stanley Baldwin. Mr. Bonar Law did not define his policy but intimated his intention of doing so in a speech at Glasgow.

GIVE IRISH TREATY FAIR
CHANCE.

MR. LAW ON SYMPATHY TO IRELAND

LONDON, Oct. 23.

Lord Curzon clearly indicated that he is continuing as the Foreign Secretary. Mr. Bonar Law opined that the best way of dealing with the lost way and the recovery of the country and the world was to allow free play to individual initiative and avoid attempts at social improvement which, at other times, were most desirable. As little interference as possible was necessary, either legislatively or administratively. He adopted a sympathetic attitude to Ireland and said that the Treaty must be given a fair chance. He dwelt on the unparalleled difficulties of the task of the people now attempting to govern Ireland. The Conservatives could not shake off all responsibility but ought to do everything in their power to help the Provisional Government to success, as long as it was honestly trying to carry out the Treaty.

He concluded with a significant allusion to his health and said that if the burden became intolerable on that account he would expect the Party not to press him to remain, if he asked to be set free.

BRITAIN AND THE DOMINIONS.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

Forecasting Mr. Bonar Law's policy, "The Times" says it is not generally realised that the change in the Government may have an extremely important effect upon the relations between Britain and the Dominions. There has long been dissatisfaction among the Dominion Governments at the lack of tact and the comprehension of Dominion interests shown by Whitehall. The new Premier's understanding of the Dominion standpoint is expected to soothe the ruffled susceptibilities and restore working in harmony.

MR. LAW'S FOREIGN POLICY

NO NEAR EAST ENTANGLEMENTS.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

It is believed Mr. Bonar Law's programme will include affirmation of fidelity to the Entente and announcement of the closest co-operation and consultation with the Dominions on all points of economic and fiscal policy and determination to reduce the foreign commitments of the Empire in the East as soon as a full examination of the existing engagements already shall show how best they can be reduced with honour.

ADIEU LL. G.!

FAREWELL AUDIENCE WITH KING.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

Mr. Lloyd George had a farewell audience with the King, and His Majesty also conferred with the new Premier, who undertook the formation of a new Ministry. He advised a dissolution which, it is understood, will be royally proclaimed on October 26.

EX-PREMIER AT WORK,

The ex-Premier is actively at work on his election campaign and has arranged to address further meetings at London and the provinces during the current week.

LL. G. AND INDEPENDENT LIBERALS

LONDON, Oct. 23.

While there have been indications of desire for Liberal reunion in certain parts of the country, notably in Lancashire, the leaders of the Independent Liberal Party resolutely oppose any co-operation with Mr. Lloyd George. This will be made clear in the Independent Liberal manifesto which is being issued to-morrow and in the forthcoming speech by Lord Grey.

IRISH SITUATION.

REBELS' PEACE OVERTURES.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

It is reported that Irish rebel leaders have made peace overtures to the Free State Government. Details are lacking, but it is understood that proposals provide a basis of discussion. The Dublin Corporation yesterday passed a resolution expressing satisfaction that negotiations were proceeding and declaring that peace was possible by negotiation.

COALITION UNIONISTS.

TO COOPERATE WITH NEW
GOVERNMENT."GALLOPER" SMITH'S FIRE-
EATING WORDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Oct. 24.

Mr. Chamberlain defined his position and that of his followers at a dinner to ex-Coalition Ministers and their supporters at the Hotel Victoria. He said: "We are members of the Unionist Conservative party, which we have served faithfully and we intend to remain members thereof. We do not contemplate going or forming another party but we will urge our views on our own party." He said he was ready to plead guilty to the accusation that he thought too little of the party and he emphasised that the difference between the Conservatives was over the unity of the party or the unity of the nation. He had chosen the latter. He saw no reason against co-operation with the new Government. Mr. Chamberlain did not believe that the new Government would be able to carry on except by a Coalition. They could not sever with Mr. Lloyd George as they had and part as their ways were now parting through no wish of theirs, without paying a tribute to the ex-Premier. Mr. Chamberlain declared that he and his followers would go to the election in loyalty to their party. Lord Balfour defended the action of the Chamberlainites, and spiritedly disagreed with throwing off Mr. Lloyd George from personal and political standpoints. Lord Birkenhead in a hard-hitting speech declared that nobody should drive them out of the Unionist party. He denounced the attitude of the Press in attacking the late Government's policy in the Near East. Government had been left to take its decision alone. Their allies were not in the English press but in New Zealand and Australia whose sons lay buried in the graves which would have been defiled but for Government's action.

CONSERVATIVES SUPPORT
LAW.CURZON WANTS STABILITY AND
NOT SENSATION.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

The resolution adopted by the Conservative Party promises, Mr. Bonar Law, the full support and confidence of the Unionists now and after the election. Lord Curzon who presided, said that the country wanted stability and not sensation, peace at home as well as abroad, and no extensions but a curtailment of responsibilities.

PLEA FOR QUIETNESS AND NOT
FIERCE CONTROVERSY.

In contrast with the Carlton meeting, there was much enthusiasm at to-day's proceedings which were held at the Hotel Cecil. Mr. Bonar Law, on arrival, was surrounded by cheering crowds in the courtyard. He stepped and smilingly posed for the cinematographers. The meeting sang "For he's a jolly good fellow when he rose." During the course of his speech, he said, he hoped that now the party's confidence had been given him, the Coalition Unionists who voted against the Carlton Club resolution would join hands with the Unionist brothers and go to the country as a united party. They differed only regarding the best methods of succeeding in their policy. He declared that this was no time for introducing big schemes which might be beneficial to the Empire, however dear to his heart, they might be. They should hope for a period of quietness rather than fierce controversy. It is understood that this referred to "Tariff Reform." Continuing he said that the Irish constitution must be given effect to. Referring to Mr. Lloyd George, he said they would have a pretty stiff tussle but he hoped they would still be good friends afterwards.

He declared that he would open the campaign and submit a definite policy on Thursday.

The meeting unanimously thanked Mr. Chamberlain for his services.

COALITION CONSERVATIVES.

The Conservative supporters of Mr. Chamberlain are meeting this evening to discuss their future action. It is stated that a gathering will take place in friendly spirit towards the new administration.

WILL BALDWIN SUCCEED HORNE?

BRITISH OFFICIAL WIRELESS.

LEAFIELD (Oxford) midnight, Oct. 24.

As was anticipated, to-day's meeting of the Conservative peers and members of Parliament unanimously elected Mr. Bonar Law as leader of their party and shortly after the conclusion of the meeting the Premier-designate visited the King at the Buckingham Palace and formally accepted the task of forming a Government. The election of Mr. Law as Party Leader was moved by Marquess Curzon and seconded by Mr. Stanley Baldwin who, it is generally believed, will become the Chancellor of the exchequer in the new Government.

PROBABLE DATE OF POLLING.

November 15th is regarded as a likely date for the polling in which case, it is expected that the new Parliament will meet on November 20th. An announcement of the appointment to principal offices in the new Government is expected to-morrow.

NEAR EAST CONFERENCE.

TO MEET AT LAUSANNE
ON NOV. 13HOW POSTPONEMENT
RUMOUR AROSE.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

Reuter learns that Britain has not asked France to postpone the Near East Conference, which has been fixed to be held at Lausanne on November 13th, and as far as can be ascertained, Britain does not intend to request a postponement, unless some unforeseen circumstance arises. This statement evidently refers to an announcement printed by the "Petit Parisien" that Lord Hardinge had handed M. Poincare, a Note from Lord Curzon, asking for a short postponement of the Near East Conference owing to the British political crisis.

NEAR EAST CONFERENCE.

ITALY'S VIEWS RE SOVIET
PARTICIPATION.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

Paris.—A diplomatic correspondent of the Havas Agency states that Sgr. Sforza has informed the Quai d'Orsay that Italy's point of view with regard to the Near East Conference is that an Anglo-French understanding should be reached with regard to the participation of Russia at that phase of the Conference relating to the Straits, but that it is difficult to admit representatives of the Soviet to discuss the future regime of the Straits without their signing the Treaty. Sgr. Sforza therefore proposes that they should be granted this facility, while leaving to other powers the right to make reservations on the agreement reached. This does not imply *de jure* recognition of the Soviet Government.

ANGORA'S FOREIGN POLICY.

RAFET PASHA DISCLAIMS
IMPERIALISTIC AIMS.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

Constantinople.—Speaking at the University, Rafet Pasha stated that Angora's foreign policy was not based on Imperialistic aims. Her home policy was based on

GENERAL RAFET PASHA.



WHO HAS BEEN APPOINTED TURKISH GOVERNOR OF EASTERN THRACE WHICH IS AT LAST BEING EVACUATED BY THE GREEKS.

the unreserved sovereignty of the people. Rafet Pasha referred to the Caliph as a sacred personage charged to hold spiritual power over the Mussulman world, but if the Caliph ceased to be the Sultan his temporal power would fall with the nation.

GREEK EVACUATION OF
GALLIOLI.

DEMANDED BY KEMALISTS.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

Paris.—It is understood that the Kemal Government has made representations to the High Commissioners at Constantinople urging evacuation of Gallipoli by Greek civil authorities and substitution of Turkish officials for the Greek in the administration of that territory. A communique states that the evacuation of the Greek army is proceeding according to programme.

FUTURE OF "THE TIMES."

REVERTS TO TRADITIONAL WALTER
POLICY.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

It is understood that after lengthy negotiations, conducted by the Managing Director of "The Times", Sir Campbell Stuart, "The Times" has been purchased by the chairman, Mr. John Walter, from the Northcliffe estate. This is taken to mean that "The Times" will reveal the traditional Walter policy supporting the Government of the day, but with complete independence.

ZAGHLUL PASHA.

APPEAL TO PRIVY
COUNCIL.AGAINST SUPREME COURT'S
REFUSAL OF HABEAS CORPUS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Oct. 24.

Gibraltar.—An appeal is being lodged to the Privy Council in the case of Zaghlul Pasha against the refusal of the Supreme Court to grant a writ of Habeas Corpus.

SOUTH AFRICAN REVOLT.

MARTIAL LAW COMMISSION'S FINDING

UNION GOVERNMENT'S MILITARY MEASURES
COMMENDED.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

Pretoria.—The report of the martial law commission, which enquired into the revolt at Johannesburg, ascribes the revolt to a desire of the Nationalist elements to profit by the industrial dispute in order to obtain a Republican Form of Government. It further ascribes the revolt to the formation of the strikers' Committees and their gradual conversion into military units to the strikers' belief that armed assistance was forthcoming from the Free State and Transvaal, to industrial leaders' weakness in allowing the armed commandos to usurp the power and also to the intrigues of the Communist party. The Commission commends Government's military measures, which saved much bloodshed.

BOOT-LEGGING IN U. S.

PERMANENT INJUNCTION AGAINST
FEDERAL ORDER REFUSED.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

New York.—Judge Hand of the United States Federal Court has dismissed the motion of the foreign shoe companies for a permanent injunction against the Federal order under the Daugherty ruling, but has extended the stay of execution temporarily, provided that the shoe companies file an immediate appeal in the

"THE MYSTERY MAN OF
DOWNING STREET."

Sir Basil Zaharoff, G.C.B., who has frequently figured in all the discussions concerning Mr. Lloyd George's aggressively pro-Greek policy in the Near East.

[Now M. Venizelos' movements are open. But his more redoubtable colleague, Sir Basil Zaharoff, prefers to work more discreetly, writes a "Daily Herald" correspondent, under the Caption of "the Mysterious Zaharoff".

It was blandly announced yesterday that "he has not been in touch with Downing Street for 18 months."

Quite possibly that is true. But the Prime Minister is not always in Downing Street. He has been known, for instance, to visit Sir Arthur Croft's house in Highgate.

As to the denials last night that Sir Basil will be in London this week at all, they are just denials.

I can say quite definitely that he is coming, and that he has already arranged conversations during the next few days with important political and financial persons here.

It may be taken for granted that the "private" objective of his visit is precisely the same as that of M. Venizelos—to persuade Mr. Lloyd George to go back on the Paris Note, and to gain his support for Greek retention of Eastern Thrace.]

Supreme Court. The suits by the American steamship companies have been similarly dealt with.

RED ARMY REACHES VLADIVOSTOCK.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

Riga.—The Red army has reached the suburbs of Vladivostok, but has been prevented from entering by Japanese troops guarding the roads to the town.

COLLAPSE OF THE
MARK.ANGLO-FRENCH TUG
OF WAR.PARLOUS FRENCH FINANCES
AND GERMAN GLOOM.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

The accelerated collapse of the mark is focusing attention on the gravity of the reparations question. According to Reuter's Paris correspondent, a big tug of war is proceeding on the Reparations Commission where the opposing English and French schemes of the 14th of October and 21st of October are being considered. Sir John Bradbury particularly has objected to the wide powers of control which the French propose to confer on the Committee of Guarantees as exceeding the Allies' juridical powers and being likely to hasten, instead of avert, the financial crash in Germany. The British are of opinion that no time should be lost in taking practical measures, if it is not already too late. A political crisis is apparently approaching in Berlin, where nervousness and gloom is predominant in political circles. There is a possibility of the Socialists withdrawing from the Government. The French plan has naturally been unfavourably received in Germany where it is still insisted that France is more bent on political than financial aims. It is difficult to believe, however, that France does not desire a satisfactory solution, in view of the parlous state of her own finances. It has just been revealed by the Chamber's Budget Committee that a milliard sterling was borrowed in 1921-22 and that unless the present methods are changed, France will be obliged to borrow 1923 millions sterling during the next three years. Newly a milliard is still required for the reconstruction of the liberated regions.

SLIGHT RECOVERY OF THE MARK.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

Mark were erratic today and showed signs of recovery. The movement is distasteful to the market as it is a reversal of the collapse on Saturday when they went to 2000. They closed on Monday at 18200. French francs are 63 and Belgian 67.

SHIP-BUILDING INDUSTRY.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

The World-wide depression in the shipbuilding industry has been in no way relieved during the past year which is explained by Lloyd's annual report by the fact that the tonnage afloat in June classified at Lloyd's was the highest ever recorded. It exceeded twenty-seven million tons approximately half of which was British. The year's new tonnage amounts to two and a half million tons which is twenty-two per cent. below last year. The number of plans passed was the lowest for thirty-five years. An interesting sidelight is the progressive demand for oil-burning and oil carrying vessels. The former constituted fifty-five per cent of the year's new tonnage and the latter total five million tons as compared with one and a half million in 1914.

CABLE ITEMS.

Laurence Marques.—The British Consul states that information from Mauritius that sixty-five cases of plague had broken out there was based on a telegraphic error. The actual deaths in Mauritius were five.

The Bhavnagar Medal open to the selected Indian Civil Service candidates has been awarded to Mr. Narayana Raghavan Pillai of the Trinity Hall and the Madras Christian College.

A cheque for £387 sterling was presented at Dover Town Hall to-day to the widow of George Jenner, ships' printer, who was the hero of the disaster of the liner "Egypt". Subscriptions to the Mayor's fund were received from all over the country.

The King has approved the appointment of Canon Masterman, brother of the ex-Minister, as Suffragan Bishop of Plymouth.

FANCY FETE AND REGATTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Oct. 23.

The grounds of the Royal Connaught Boat Club at "Rosherville," Kirkee, were this evening laid out for purposes of a Fancy Fete and Regatta in aid of the local and other charities. In addition to the Regatta events, a number of side-shows were provided, while the Steel Ropeway Glide across the river offered visitors a sensation of aerial navigation, without the attendant risks of an aeroplane flight. The display of fireworks brought the evening's entertainment to a close.

JAMSHEDPUR STRIKE.

SETTLED AMICABLY.

CONCILIATORY ATTITUDE
OF AUTHORITIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

JAMSHEDPUR, Oct. 23.

The strike at Tata Iron and Steel Works ended this morning, having lasted 33 days. The men resumed work at 6 o'clock. Mr. Chamanlal announced at last evening's meetings that the terms of the settlement would be:—(1) all men will return to work; (2) men will get full pay without reduction on the next pay day; (3) men's demands and grievances will be discussed by management with representatives of workmen; (4) a committee at Bombay of representatives of the Trade Union Congress, the Directors of Messrs. Tata Iron and Steel Co. and Mr. Tutwiler will settle the terms of relationship of the local Labour Union and the management.

LABOUR PROBLEMS IN INDIA.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

At the opening meeting of the East India Association, Sir Valentine Chirol paid a tribute to the late Sir William Meyer, whom he deputised as chairman. The Padmanabha Pillai read a paper dealing with the importance of labour in India and the problems to be faced.

W. MEYER'S SERVICES TO INDIA.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

Sir Valentine Chirol said that Sir William Meyer's death was a great bereavement to India. He referred to Sir W. Meyer's distinguished official career and able and devoted service to India, his keen sense of humour and wit and his kind heartedness. He alluded to the accidental hanging of his son at school and the subsequent death of his wife and then the accidental poisoning of his daughter at Simla. Sir William Meyer had borne all these sorrows with wonderful fortitude and worked harder than ever. The cause on him in connection with the Mesopotamian campaign was largely unobserved because the shortcomings were largely due to the policy he inherited from his predecessors. He paid a tribute to Sir William Meyer's formative share in the working out of the reforms and the skill with which he organised the work of the High Commissioner's office and piloted it through its initial stages. The meeting, standing, by vote recorded its sorrow at India's loss.

LATE SIR W. MEYER.

DEATH DUE TO DEFECTIVE HEART.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

At the inquest on Sir William Meyer at Westminster a verdict of death from apoplexy was returned. Mr. Blore, Sir William Meyer's secretary, said that Sir William was at office on October 14th and appeared in his usual health. Sir William's sister stated that she last saw him alive on Thursday afternoon.

The lady stated that she saw Sir William in Castle Lane, Westminster, on Thursday evening. He swayed a little and threw down his hat and then fell back on his head. She went to his assistance and asked him if he was ill. He leaned on her arm and murmured "Oh".

A doctor said Sir William was dead when he was admitted to the Westminster Hospital. The postmortem examination revealed that he had a defective heart.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR.

DEFECTIVE ACCOUNTS.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

Geneva.—At the International Labour Conference Mr. Joshi complained that the statement of accounts of the Labour Office gave insufficient details and suggested that countries not paying contribution towards the expenses of Labour Office should vote labour conventions had not been applied in at the Conference. He pointed out that the many Crown Colonies and Indian autonomous States. He urged that the governing body of the Labour Office should take up the matter.

LABOUR IN PERSIA.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

Geneva.—Mr. Poulton, the Workers' delegate at the International Labour Conference here, which is being held under the League of Nations, referred to-day to the favourable report from Persia regarding improved condition of workers in that country. He described it as the brightest picture in the directors' report and suggested that it should be issued in a special form.

LORD SINHA'S HEALTH.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

Lord Sinha is reported to be seriously ill in London in a nursing home.

NEW WORLD OF ISLAM

IDEAL OF BROTHERHOOD

MRS. NAIDU'S LECTURE IN COLOMBO.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu addressed another mammoth gathering on the grounds of the Zahira College. The meeting was originally intended to be held in the hall but the building could not accommodate one-tenth of the gathering. Eleventh hour arrangements had therefore to be made for an open air meeting. The Hon. Mr. Abdul Cader presided and introduced Mrs. Sarojini Naidu.

THE ADDRESS.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu rising amidst applause said: President, members of the Zahiria Muslim Association, my Muslim brothers, my non-Muslim brothers,—when I was asked to deliver a little informal address to a little gathering of College students, I ought to have realised that the subject is of so much importance that of necessity, that a generation not of students but of men connected with the vital affairs of to-day must be interested and drawn towards hearing what I or any man or woman might have to say about the new world of Islam. I took the title, or rather my son suggested it to me when I was pressed for a title, this title of a book I have not read. But I need not read any book of Islam, when day after day unfolds page after page of living history that the new world of Islam is in truth descended from that older and greater world of Islam that gave democracy to the world. (Applause.) I see before me a large audience of non-Muslim people, and I always rejoice when I find non-Muslims in a Moslem gathering. For this reason especially, that there is so much misconception in the heart, alike of the Christians, the Hindus the Buddhists and the Parsees, about the true ideals of the greatest and youngest of the world religions, I advisedly say the greatest and as well as the youngest of the world religions not with a view to disparaging my own religion or the religion of the Christians or the Buddhist, but I mean the greatest in this sense: that there is one significance, that it has brought to the modern world, the true gift of democracy, for the trend of the civilization to-day, the sum total of the world's aspirations to-day, is to reconstruct the new world towards the brotherhood that was preached in the desert by a camel driver more than thirteen hundred years ago. (Applause.) I hardly think it necessary to talk of the new world of Islam because Islamism itself belongs to the new world. Centuries ago when my forefathers were evolving great philosophies and sending to the younger nations a message of enlightenment, Arabia was still uncultured, Arabia was still nothing but a desert of wild hordes. While the great Buddhist message of Nirvana was being enunciated from the Bo-Tree by Buddhagaya and Sarenath there was no conception of what the world democracy meant. When the Christ was crucified upon the Cross by the unbelievers even then the ideal of brotherhood was not accepted. It was challenged it was trampled in the dust.

IDEAL OF BROTHERHOOD.

It was necessary that a camel driver from Arabia should give to the world in the ultimate form the most perfect definition of brotherhood, of the republic of equality of all men, of all classes, of all ranks. (Applause.) What was this camel driver, why was it that this camel driver tending his animals in the desert was able to give to the world this message of hope? Why? Because the world forfeited with the corruptions of the other great religions, the tyrannies of the priesthood of other great religions sought deliverance from the bondage, from the tyrannies that were at once an infamy and an insult to the Faith. And then God who moves in his mysterious ways to re-deliver age after age, His people from the bondage of the preceding ages, sent to the heart of this simple man in the desert the Revelation of the One God that alone is great, a revelation and a conviction that all creatures that are made by Him are brothers bound together by indivisible kinship. (Applause.) That is the real message of Islam. And if to-day we quote a title from an American writer and speak of the New World of Islam, it is merely to bring back to the world that has forgotten the message that came to them, that while there is one heart that seeks an ideal, while there is one man that can follow logically to its ultimate issues the ideal of brotherhood, then Islam and the Flag of Islam must always reign. (Applause.)

PLEA PER UNITY.

Mrs. Naidu after dealing with the need for unity, addressing the Muslims said: I want

you Mussalmans here to realise your great responsibility. You are the heirs of a great heritage. What are you doing Mussalmans to hold aloft the banner of your Prophet who came to bring brotherhood and yet you stand divided from the other communities in the places you live in. (Shame) He came to teach compassion, but you have begun to wall yourself round with barriers that are a menace and an insult and a lie to what your Prophet came to preach. You carried in a litter the torch of learning to the cities of Europe and yet to-day your people are sunk in the darkness of ignorance and specification. Is it for this that the Prophet was born? Is it for this that the prophet was borne holy shrines are there reminding you of the great men and Saints of your greater religion? Therefore you who would reconstruct the new world of Islam you must adhere to that world wide ideal that was preached by the Prophet of God. He preached in his day in his fashion; as the Lord Buddha preached in His day and in His fashion and the Christ preached in His day and in His fashion; and to-day a man not claiming divinity, not claiming apostleship, not arrogating to himself the greatness of an apostle preaches That is peace through self-suffering, harmony through unity, faith exalted by self-sacrifice, and your own creed uplifted to the stars by the vitality and the nobility of your own race and your own coreligionists. That is what you have to do, it is true that the Mussulman can never look only to his territorial position. He can never say, he should never say, "Only here is my home" For the Hindu, yes. For the Sinhalese, yes. But never for the Mussulman. It is his duty to direct his vision, now in danger of growing too insular, too narrow, too selfish, too self-satisfied, across the geographical and mental barriers to his own province and island, and say that no race can live unto itself or die unto itself. He must exist side by side with the others and direct his vitality, his sympathy, his help, his understanding to that larger vision to which the eyes of the entire Muslim people are directed. I believe that we with this great vision of nationalism before us, when we are in the throes of our agony, struggling for national freedom, we might so easily forget that our Nation is Not All.

WIDER VISION.

As an Englishwoman shot by the Germans said when dying "Patriotism is not enough." Patriotism often is no more than the seed that brings destruction to other nations. What you want is a bigger thing than patriotism. Bigger than a nation is a commonwealth of the world, and higher than even a national ideal is an international vision that binds up every race, every culture and every creed. Yours is that wise and great portion to direct the eye in your island of the Buddhists, Christians and Hindus, even as your brothers in India have directed the eye of the conservative and mystical Hindu population, to something that is beyond the Himalayas and the seas. Your contribution must always be dynamic, must always be to give vitality to dreams. Yours must be the sword that is forged in the fire, and your sword must be the sword of the living fire, and your armour and weapon of courage and power to endure Yours is the privilege, yours is the duty of leading in this great battle of world re-construction. It is for your womanhood to say to the world: "Behold we gave in our Prophet's day to the women of the world that status which helped them not to be counted with your cattle, with your flocks, your horses and your cooking pots; but 'I am she who co-partnered with you to the glory of God, I am she of the race of Bebees whose dowry was the spinning wheel and the grinding stone.'" (Applause.)

You must teach simplicity, you must teach austerity, you must teach charity, you must teach sacrifice, above all this you must teach peace—the very salutation that every Mussulman gives to his brother is that salutation, that peace which comes from fulfilling the will of God. And you my brothers, my Muslim brothers who are the followers of the Brothers will then and then alone earn right to turn towards Mecca and say: "We praise Thee all compassionate master of life, of time, of fate. Lord of the labouring minds and seas—Thou art the gold for which we long. Thou art the Silence whose name is known from star to star—Thou art the burden of our peace. Thou art the life of the sun beam—Thou it is who guide us, transmute our weakness into power our bondage into victory—We are the creatures of Thy might. We are the shadows of Thy light, the vision of Thy primal dream."

The solemn hush that fell on the audience as Mrs. Sarojini Naidu recited the prayer with the Arabic words of invocation, was broken by loud and continued applause as she took her seat. Mr. T. R. Jayah proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Mrs. Naidu which the Chairman conveyed to her. (The Morning Leader, Colombo.)

COUNCILS—"TEMPLES OF MAYA."

MRS. NAIDU ON HINDU-MOSLEM UNITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 23.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu on her return to Madras from Colombo addressed a large meeting at Triplicane Beach, Mr. S. Kasuranga Iyengar presiding. In the course of her speech Mrs. Naidu stressed on the removal of untouchability, Hindu-Mahomedan unity and the solution of the problem of economic independence. Talking of Council entry, she observed that Councils were temples of Maya. Those who worked in the Councils were not able to prevent the Akalis from being beaten, nor could they preserve the dignity of having

ALIGARH UNIVERSITY.

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S REPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Oct. 23.

In the course of his report on the Aligarh Muslim University, Hon. Raja of Mahmudabad, Vice-Chancellor, stated owing to the onslaught of Non-Cooperators in the latter part of 1920, the number of students in the M. A. O. College had fallen very low. The number of students had risen to the highest on record just before the Non-Cooperation attack in 1920. It was 338. It was reduced to 512 in February 1921. At the time of writing the report, the number had risen to about 650 in the University. Steady increase was a hopeful sign especially when it was remembered that, inspite of many existing Universities, the Aligarh University attracted Muslim students from all over India.

CHRIST AND GANDHI.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have often noticed while reading the papers from India, that Gandhi is likened to Christ, and many have wondered at the preference for Christ, rather than Mohammed, Krishna, Buddha and other. May as a Christian American woman express my ideas on this subject.

We are taught in our religion, that Christ is to come again. Some look for a physical coming, while others look for a spiritual coming, just according to the teaching of their church. Many think it will be the coming of Christ's principals, as typified in the life and teaching of Gandhi, so that in this country he is referred to as the second coming of Christ, meaning the applying of those teachings to a nation as a whole, as Gandhi is trying to do.

Christ's mission was to teach the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of man. "Love thy neighbour as thyself," "Love thine enemies." "Whosoever shall smite thee on thy right cheek, turn him the other also." "If a man sue thee at law and take away thy coat, let him have thy cloak also." Christ's teaching contain great occult truths for those who search for them.

There is another picture of Christ which always fills one with admiration and love; where he drove the money changers from the house of God. He went up to the temple to pray. "And there four in the temple those that sold oxen, sheep and doves and the changers of money sitting: and when he had made a scourge of small cords he drove them all out of the temple, and poured out the changers' money, and overthrew the tables, and said Make not my Father's house an house of merchandise." What was it caused those men to flee before one man with a harmless whip of cords in his hand? They recognized that the force emanating from Christ was a force they could not withstand. It was not anger, but righteous indignation. No one can deny the fact—Christ was of the passive-resistance type, yet surely we cannot help but admire his action in keeping the temple of God clean.

Gandhi has shown to the world a new way. Never will the world be the same again, the influence that he has sent out over the world through India, will inevitably change the whole course of human events.

Is it not true that India is the mother of religion, which is then the temple, and is it not also true that the money changers are making a house of merchandise out of the temple? India with all the righteous indignation of the Master, should be of one mind and say: Go hence, it is enough. The force of love for Truth and Justice coming from within, will be the harmless whip that will drive from her those that seek to debase. Then she can arise, and with her stainless hands, beckon to the world to follow her up to the heights, spiritual truths, which, from her past knowledge and present experience, she alone will be able to lead us.—Yours, etc.

ELLA G. RICHDALE,

83 W. Walnut Ave.

Merchantville N. J. U. S. A.

Sept. 21st.

human rights of free speech and free association.

MRS. NAIDU'S PROGRAMME.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, who arrived in Bombay yesterday morning, left for the Delhi Provincial Conference. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu had been in Ceylon for the last two months to recruit her health. While there at the pressing requests of the leading Nationalists representing different communities, she delivered no less than eighteen speeches explaining, in great detail, Mahatma Gandhi's Non-Cooperation movement, before vast audiences composed of Buddhists, Muslims, Hindus and Christians, who were very anxious to obtain information about Indian affairs. She was also presented with addresses and entertained by the leading Nationalists of Ceylon.

DR. SHROFF'S EYE HOSPITAL.

AN APPEAL FOR HELP.

Mr. Barjorji Framji Bhargava writes:—For the last eight years, Dr. S. P. Shroff, the well-known Parsi eye-specialist, has been conducting an Eye Hospital at Delhi. Its Founder and Trustee is Dr. Shroff, and the co-Trustees are Hakim Ajmal Khan, Dr. Ansari, Mr. Pearl Lal, and Mr. Sultan Singh. The Hospital is a purely charitable institution. Free treatment is given to all, irrespective of caste, creed, colour, sex, or position. No fees are charged to patients. Patients from all over the United Provinces and the Punjab travel to Delhi to get ocular treatment, so great is the utility and the popularity of this Hospital. During the last eight years, as many as two lakhs and twenty thousand patients have received free treatment at this Hospital. So successful are the results, that the number is growing every day and this year, it may exceed thirty thousand. The present accommodation is quite inadequate; and the Trustees are very anxious to have a new building to cope with the ever increasing demand. The Trustees in general and Dr. Shroff in particular have collected rupees sixty thousand so far; and they need two lakhs and forty thousand more very badly and urgently. The names of Hakim Ajmal Khan and Dr. Ansari are household words in India; and their trusteeship of the Hospital is a sufficient guarantee of its efficient management. It should be noted, that Dr. Shroff conducts the Hospital free of any remuneration; and the record of his eight years' silent and solid work at the Delhi Free Eye Hospital will be a matter of pride and pleasure to Indians in general and to Parsis in particular. May I say, sir, that now, as before, Parsis have given some substantial donations? Will not in Hindu and Moslem Brethren extend their helping hand to this Free Eye Hospital, conducted by their Parsi countryman? The donor of Rs. 50,000 will have his name associated with a separate Block of Rs. 10,000 with a Ward of Rs. 5,000 as Patrons and of Rs. 2,000 for a bed in his name. Will not my wealthy countrymen extend their generous hand to this Institution? Dr. Shroff is now in Bombay and is going round for collection.

BENARES NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BENARES, Oct. 16.

On Friday last, Dr. Mangaldas Saxtri, who recently returned from Europe, gave an interesting talk to the staff and students of the Kashi Vidyapith, on his "Experiences in Europe." Among other things he asked the students to learn as little of English as the German Professors who seldom knew, he said, how to speak two correct sentences in English.

THE OMNIPRESENT C. I. D.

On the 14th inst. there was a meeting of the Benares Congress Committee to hold their annual elections, Janab Muhammad Hussain Khan presiding. It was a meeting open to members only, and that was the reason why, perhaps, the Municipal Board allowed it to be held in the Town Hall. The President, before commencing the proceedings, asked non-members to leave the hall. There was it appears, a C. I. D. Inspector present and he did not leave the hall. Babu Sampurnanand drew the attention of the Chairman to the fact, but the chivalrous Inspector was not prepared to answer any questions and about this time, the Thaneedar from the Kotwali came in and joined forces. Babu Bhagwandas, Principal of the Vidyapith told them ordinary courtesy and rules of such private meetings demanded that they should leave the hall, and if they did not, the meeting could not go on. Reasoning and appeals were vain. Mr. Shri Prakash, proposed that the meeting be dissolved, and said that they were all non-violent people and could not and would not use force, and that only by dispersing could they vindicate the sacred right of private meetings. The proposal being carried,—I do not know if the C. I. D. also voted—they went in a body to the Congress Office and got through their business. I wonder why the C. I. D. did not follow them!

A PUBLIC MEETING.

Yesterday evening there was a public meeting with Babu Bhagwandas in the chair, when Pandit Harkarananth Misra, Secretary of the U. P. P. C. spoke on "Our Duty." He said that they could hope for success only if they worked unitedly.

GURU-KA-BAGH SITUATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, Oct. 24.

Arrests continue to be made at Guru-ka-bagh. 127 Akalis were arrested yesterday. The total arrests now stand at 2,912 since the dispersal ceased. The increased arrests are due to the fact that the police usually ask the Magistrate to let out the Akalis who are either too old or young. Swami Shankar Acharya made another speech last night at Jallianwala Bagh on the Non-Cooperation movement, Khaddar and Hindu-Muslim unity. There was a very large audience.

Mahant Sundar Dass, of Guru-ka-bagh, has issued a statement through the Udasi Mahamandal, Amritsar, that every building at Guru-ka-bagh was built by his ancestors as can be proved and that the Akalis have no right to take forcible possession of the place and he asks whether forcible possession of a house or Gurdwara can be called non-violence which is the foundation of Swaraj. The Udasi Mahamandal published a list of Gurdwaras, showing that 45 Gurdwaras founded by the Gurus are in Udasi possession, whereas 24 were actually founded by the Udasis. They state that this list is of much importance to those drafting the new Gurdwara Bill and that the Udasis' rights must not be overlooked.

SIKH LEADERS' CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, Oct. 23.

The Sikh Leaders' case came up for hearing to-day. (the Crown versus Mahant Singh General Secretary, the Parbandak Committee, and others). 35 witnesses are to be heard at the rate of seven daily for five days.

ALLEGED ILLEGALITY IN MUNICIPAL NOMINATIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NADIAD, Oct. 24.

The Nadiad Civil Court has already issued an *ad interim* injunction against the illegal nomination of 9 councillors in the Nadiad Municipality. The hearing date is fixed for the 26th instant.

CHILDREN KIDNAPPING SCARE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 24.

A correspondent wires from Asansol:—Panic prevails here on account of false and alarming rumours of kidnapping of children by the Punjabis for the purpose of sacrifice, said to be made at a new factory. Two Punjabis were brutally assaulted on the 20th by the villagers, one at Santa and another at Aldi, and both of them are reported to have succumbed to their injuries.

Several Punjabis have also been seriously wounded here and there a day or two ago, when a certain Punjabi was said to have kidnapped a child. He was chased by an infuriated mob and he sought refuge in an office attached to the E. I. R. workshop. The mob requested the man in charge of the office to hand over the Punjabi to them, and on his refusal began to throw stones and brickbats at the office. In response to a telephonic message the Sub-Divisional officer with a detachment of armed police arrived. Their tactful handling of the situation calmed the crowd. While the Punjabi was being escorted away, more brickbats and stones were thrown at him.

The same day another Punjabi was taken in hand by the police.

Both the men were placed before Mr. B. B. Mitra, the sub-Deputy Magistrate, who remanded them to *hajut*, pending further inquiries.

The Sixth Annual Conference of the Tilak Swarajya Sangha Members meets at Yeotmal on 9th and 10th December. A Reception Committee has been formed under the chairmanship of Mr. Madhwarao Aney. Every member of the Sangha can attend on payment of Rs. 3, while fees for membership of the Reception Committee have been fixed at Rs. 5. All the members are requested to attend the Conference.

Among the hundreds of amendments that are sent in to the U. P. District Boards Bill is one by Khan Sahib Nawab Ali Khan, who proposes that every elected or nominated member and chairman of a District Board, taking his seat on the first meeting of the Board, should take the oath of allegiance to the Crown and Constitution before the District Magistrate.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd gave away the prizes of the Bishop's High School and St. Mary's High School, Poona, at the Connaught Institute on Monday evening.

His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by Mr. Adam, Private Secretary, and Captains Rawstone and Carmichael, Aides-de-Camp, left Ganeshkhind by motor for Bhor on Tuesday morning.

Lieut-Colonel and Mrs. Markham Carter left Government House, Ganeshkhind, on Monday.

The Hon. Rao Bahadur B N Sarma, Member of the Governor-General's Executive Council for Revenue, Agriculture and Public Works Departments, has arrived in Karachi from Upper Sind and is a guest of the Commissioner in Sind at Government House.

A Ganeshkhind message of the 23rd inst. says, His Excellency the Governor attended the river fete at "Rosherville" in aid of the Poona Charities on Monday afternoon. In the evening His Excellency gave away the prizes of the Bishop's High School and St. Mary's High School, Poona, at the Connaught Institute.

MOPLAH "REBELLION."

APPOINTMENT OF IMPARTIAL INQUIRY COMMITTEE URGED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 23.

A manifesto, signed by influential gentlemen of Malabar including some of the victims of Moplah atrocities during the rebellion has been issued, signatories disavowing themselves, in the name of the Hindu community, from the activities of the Committee appointed by the Congress to enquire into causes of the Moplah rebellion as they consider that Congress an Khalafat propaganda was the direct and proximate cause of the Moplah rebellion. They suggest, if the Congress desires, an impartial Inquiry Committee should be appointed, half the number of which should be nominated by the Congress and the remaining half should consist of gentlemen whose sense of justice and impartiality the Hindu community of Malabar have confidence.

GRIEVANCES OF U. P. MEDICAL SERVICE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Oct. 23.

A deputation of prominent members of the U. P. Branch of the Indian Provincial Medical Service Association interviewed Col. Cochran, Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals in U. P. to-day. It is understood that the Deputation placed before the Inspector-General the grievances of the Provincial Medical Services regarding their pay and status, and, among other things, urged for the reservation of half the number of civil surgeons in the provinces for members of the Provincial Service. They also urged that the employment of military Assistant Surgeons, on the civil side, should be done away with.

Col. Cochran gave a patient hearing, and promised to consider sympathetically all points raised by them and place them before the Government.

The cricket match between the M. C. C. team and Ceylon at Colombo on the 23rd instant was drawn. Ceylon scored 147 for five wickets and declared the innings closed and the M. C. C. made 100 runs for four wickets. The start was delayed by rain.

Dr. S. Rangaswami Iyengar

"DIABETES SPECIALIST."

Over 20 years' experience and awarded Gold Medals. Of the numerous testimonials accorded by patients as well as Chemical Analysts, the following are taken at random:—

Mr. Bhailal V. Kothari, B.A., LL.B., late

Vakil, High Court, Lamington Road

Bombay.

Now, Nayab Divan, Baria.

"It gives me great and sincere pleasure in testifying to the real efficacy of Dr. S. R. Iyengar's medicinal drugs—I was suffering from Diabetes for over 4 years and had tried many well-known Doctors of Bombay but without any effect. I then put myself under the treatment of the said Doctor Iyengar and he prescribed a course of 7 complete weeks for me. As each week progressed the disease, that could not at all be controlled before, began to abate with the result that I was completely cured at the end of the course by such a marvellous way that I can very well say that Dr. Iyengar is not a DIABETES SPECIALIST IN NAME BUT A SPECIALIST INDEED IN REALITY. My Specific Gravity which was 1038 in the beginning of course came down to 1015 at the end and grains of sugar per ounce of urine fell down from 24 to nil while sediments were not at all visible."

CONSULTATION HOURS:—8 to 10 A. M.

and 5 to 7 P. M.

ADDRESS:—"Ghia Buildings" Khetradi,

Main, Road, opp. Girgaon Post

Office Bombay.

Telegram:—"DIABETES" BOMBAY.

THE EASTERN METAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT 1946.)

(ALSO UNDER THE NIZAM'S HYDERABAD COMPANIES ACT NO. IV OF 1920 F.)

CAPITAL AUTHORISED : : : : : Rs. 30,00,000.

DIVIDED INTO 3,00,000 Shares of Rs. 10 each.

Of the above 3,00,000 Shares, 75,000 Shares will be allotted to the vendors, the Golconda Metal Company, Limited, London, in full payment of the consideration for the sale by that Company to this Company of all its Indian, Chinese and Far Eastern rights to make use, exercise and vend the secret process for the metal alloy known as Golconda Metal, benefit of contracts, etc. The Directors and their friends are subscribing for 50,000 shares and a further 1,75,000 shares are now open for subscription from the public, payable as follows:—Rs. 5 on application and Rs. 5 on allotment.

Half of the total shares being offered exclusively to the public in H. E. H. the Nizam's States.

DIRECTORS:

COLONEL CLARIDGE, 9, Pall Mall, London and Great Western Building, Bombay.
D. S. CHENAI, Esq., Mill Agent and Jagirdar, Hyderabad (Deccan).
H. I. GUEST, Esq., Merchant, Great Western Building, Bombay.
W. J. HANCOCK, Esq., 36, Cranley Gardens, South Kensington and Great Western Building, Bombay.

W. R. MOUSLEY, Esq., Director: Golconda Metal Co., Ltd., London, Golconda Metal Ltd., Bombay, 42, Park Lane, London and Great Western Building, Bombay.
S. N. PAHLAW, Esq., Contractor, P. W. D., New Lane, Hyderabad (Deccan).
CAPT. L. A. RAYNEAU, 9, Pall Mall, London and Great Western Building, Bombay.

REGISTERED OFFICES:

GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY AND 97, NEW LANE, HYDERABAD (DECCAN).

BANKERS:

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LTD., BOMBAY.

SOLICITORS:

MESSRS. PAYNE & CO., Bombay.

PROSPECTUS:

The objects for which this Company has been formed are for the purposes set out in its Memorandum and Articles of Association and more particularly to acquire the Indian and all Far Eastern rights for the sole manufacture and sale of the Golconda Metal, the formula of which is at present owned by the Golconda Metal Co., Ltd. of London and deposited with the National Bank of India, Ltd.

The Golconda Metal is a metal which in every essential feature is a practical and perfect substitute for gold and gold plate. Its following qualities cannot fail to command for the metal a ready and practically an inexhaustible market:—

- (1) It is composed of materials which amalgamate readily and uniformly in the pot;
- (2) It is unvarying in quality and colour;
- (3) It is easy to cast, roll, draw and spin;
- (4) It attains a perfect polish;
- (5) It is permanent in quality and does not wear off in time, as gold plate does, and always retains the appearance of gold;
- (6) Lastly it is so cheap to manufacture, as to ensure a limitless demand at prices which guarantee a large margin of profit.

The metal does not resist the acid test. It is in every other respect indistinguishable from gold in quality, texture and colour and can be used for almost every purpose for which gold is employed.

The variety of purposes to which the Golconda Metal can be put and the number of articles into which it can be made, are practically unlimited. For all such uses as silver, coffee and tea services, table centres, bread, cake and fruit baskets, it will place them within the reach of thousands who have hitherto found such articles to be beyond their means. In the jewellery trade it can be substituted for innumerable articles. But the Directors intend to first of all manufacture such articles as are used almost in every Indian household; such necessities as Indian plates, trays, bowls, mugs, etc., made out of this metal, will replace the brass and copper pots, etc., used almost by every Indian, and thus it will be a source of immense activity and profit to the Company.

CRITICISMS FROM SOME OF THE MANUFACTURERS.

John Pearce & Co., Manufacturers of Cutlery and Electroplate, Sheffield.

- "We are able to report very favourably about this metal."
- "We find it very satisfactory to work."
- "Its great feature is that it keeps its colour."
- "We have tested it and find that it stands well and should be a great success."
- "It is a gold colour without the expense of gilding."
- "We must compliment you on this metal."
- "Our workmen have to acknowledge that this is the best metal they have ever used."
- "We consider it a great success."
- "We should like to have the lowest price for it."

Aguilar & Minden, Manufacturing Silversmiths, Clerkenwell, E. C.

- "We have found your metal works most satisfactory."
- "It is the best substitute for gold and gold plate we have ever come across."
- "We like it even better than we did."
- "We consider there is a great future for it."
- "We shall be glad to purchase supplies of this metal from you."

F. W. Lengtree, Umbrella and Walking Stick Manufacturers and Gold and Silver Mounters, Clerkenwell, E. C.

- "The metal is very easy to work."
- "It is easily chased and engraved."
- "There is a great future for it."
- "Can you use this metal in this business as soon as you can supply it."

Henry Rogers Sons & Co., Ltd., Cutlery Manufacturers, Sheffield.

- "We are immensely struck with the possibilities of this metal."
- "Suitable for the manufacture of almost every conceivable article, particularly at regards cutlery."
- "We are most anxious to help you in every way to build up a business in cutlery."
- "We have deemed the metal worthy of best possible blades hand-forged."

Arthur Barnett Ltd., Jewellery Manufacturers, Birmingham.

- "We find it a most satisfactory metal to work."
- "We anticipate a great future for it."
- "It polishes and wears equal to gold."
- "Experts who have inspected it at our works have been unable to say which was metal and which was real gold."
- "It is certainly a wonderful discovery."
- "We shall be pleased to do anything in our power to assist you in making up goods from it by turning the metal or manufactured goods on the market."
- "We shall be pleased to purchase some metal from you as soon as you decide to commence selling."

Harrison & Hipwood, Silversmiths and Electroplate Manufacturers, Birmingham.

- "The new mixture of metal we have been working up for you has turned out every thing you claim for it, and is a beautiful gold colour when finished; and it is also adaptable for manufacturing a very extensive range of articles."
- "I may mention that the working of the metal in every department is remarkably satisfactory in fact when finished the colour is the same as 18 carat."
- "The metal is working very well indeed for the embossing and engraving, etc., in fact there is no difficulty with it whatever."

Smith & Bartlam, Manufacturers of Jewellery and Silversmiths, Birmingham.

- "We beg to say that we have made up various articles which have turned out quite satisfactory, the colour and finish of the metal being equal to gold in appearance and articles made up in this metal should command a ready sale."

G. Lovridge & Co., Manufacturing Jewellers & Silversmiths, Birmingham.

- "We have worked up the metal into a variety of articles some of them requiring many solderings."
- "We find it easily manipulating, whether by stamping or spinning, taking a high finish readily, which it retains. Most of the gold plate now freely used does not."

J. Ashford & Son Ltd., Manufacturing Jewellers and Silversmiths, Birmingham.

- "For working up we find it all that can be desired."
- "We have been able to give it a very good test, having made a variety of articles from it, such as photo frames, brush sets, sleeve links, and we are now making some muff chains."
- "We have no difficulty in stamping drawing wire, soldering, or finishing this metal."
- "We have found it quite satisfactory."
- "We shall be stamping some troped and dumb bell links in a day or two, which will be a severe test from our point of view and will let you know."

Besides the above many others speak just as highly of the metal. The Directors feel sure the above together with the samples are quite enough to prove the result of this metal.

The Company will open Branches and Agencies for the wholesale and retail sale of all or any articles manufactured by the Company.

The Directors have every reason to believe that a very large and increasing demand for it will be created not only in India but also in China, Japan and elsewhere in the Far East.

During the past few months the Golconda Metal has been extensively shown to many of the leading jewellers and manufacturing jewellers in the big cities of India and China and after a careful investigation every person who has seen it, has expressed his pleasure and has promised substantial orders either for manufactured articles or the metal in the sheet. Several of these orders given have been for as much as five tons of the metal at a time.

The materials for manufacturing the metal are available in this country in unlimited quantities and it is intended to make this a purely Indian manufacturing business.

With this view and with the view to manufacture the metal at the lowest possible cost, the Directors have decided to open the Factory in the State of H. E. H. the Nizam, where the labour and cost of production is cheap; and where H. E. H.'s Government is willing to give the Company every help and possible concessions.

Negotiations are proceeding for the purchase of land in Hyderabad on which a thoroughly well equipped and up-to-date factory and foundry will immediately be erected. The Directors are confident that a considerable profit can be made by the foundry and workshops from outside work.

The Company has secured the services of an expert from England to install the machinery and supervise the manufacture of the metal.

The Directors feel it is not a policy to disclose the cost and selling prices of this metal but from the prices quoted, the various big users of metal have assured the Directors that the price is reasonable. The prices quoted will show well over 100% profit of the cost of manufacture.

In addition to the sale of the metal in bulk there is likely to be considerable sale for finished articles such as cigars and cigarette boxes, salvers, plate fitting for bags and suit cases and all such articles as are made in gold and plated metal.

In this country with a population of over 350 millions, the demand for brass and similar metals for utensils, etc., is enormous. It is difficult to make an accurate estimate of the possible extent of the market for this metal. The Directors estimate that if 100 tons only of metal is manufactured and sold monthly, they would be in a position to pay a very substantial dividend of over 30% and place large sums to a reserve fund to extend the business in China where a great demand is anticipated.

Offers have already been received and are under consideration for the purchase from this Company on very favourable terms of the rights for manufacturing the metal in China.

An Agreement will be entered into with the Golconda Metal Company, Limited, having its Registered Office at 77, Knights Bridge, London, to purchase the whole of the Indian and the Far Eastern rights for manufacturing and selling the metal for the sum of seven lakhs and fifty thousand rupees payable in fully paid ordinary shares of the Company.

The number of Directors shall not exceed nine. The qualification of a Director shall be holding of at least 200 shares. A fee of Rs. 50 shall be paid to each Director for attending each Board Meeting.

The minimum subscription on which the Directors may proceed to allotment has been fixed by the Articles of Association at the amount of one per cent. as a large number of shares have been promised by Directors and friends.

The Contracts and the Memorandum and Articles of Association may be inspected by intending Applicants for shares at the Registered Office of the Company on any day between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

A copy of the Memorandum of Association of the Company with the names, description and address of the signatories and the number of shares subscribed by them is printed in the field of this Prospectus.

The preliminary expenses are estimated not to exceed Rs. 60,000.

The Articles provide for the payment of commission in consideration of subscribing or agreeing to subscribe whether absolutely or conditionally for any shares in the Company or procuring or agreeing to procure subscriptions whether absolutely or conditionally for any share in the Company not exceeding 10 per cent.

Mr. W. R. Mousley is Director of Golconda Metal Co., Ltd., London, and Director of Golconda Metal Ltd., Bombay.

Applications for shares should be made on the form accompanying this Prospectus and sent to the Company's Bankers together with a remittance for the amount of the deposit. Where no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full, and where the number of shares allotted is less than the amount applied for, the balance of the deposit will be applied towards the amount due on allotment, and any balance remaining will be returned. Failure to pay any instalment on the shares allotted when due will render previous payment liable to forfeiture.

Prospectus and Forms of Application for shares can be obtained from the Company's Bankers, Brokers and Solicitors and at the offices of the Company.

Dated the 25th October, 1922.

EASTERN METAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913.)

CAPITAL Rs. 30,00,000.

DIVIDED INTO 3,00,000 Shares of Rs. 10 each.

To THE DIRECTORS OF
THE EASTERN METAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

GENTLEMEN,
Having paid to the EASTERN METAL COMPANY, LIMITED, Bombay, the sum of Rs. 5 by way of deposit at the rate of Rs. 5 per Share, on application for Shares of the above-named Company, I/we request you to allot me/us that number of Shares and I/we hereby agree to accept the same or any smaller number that may be allotted to me/us upon the terms of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company; and I/we authorise you to place my/our name on the Register of Members of the Company in respect of the Shares allotted to me/us. I/we also agree to pay the sum of Rs. 5 per Share on allotment.

Signature _____
Name in full _____
Address _____
Occupation _____
or Description _____
Dated _____ 1922

EASTERN METAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

RECEIPT FOR DEPOSIT ON APPLICATION.

Received the _____ day of _____ 1922
from _____ the sum of _____
Rs. _____ being a deposit of Rs. 5 per
share on _____ Shares in the above-named
Company.
Rs. _____
For the Eastern Metal Company, Limited.

(This receipt must be preserved to be exchanged hereafter for a Share Certificate.)

LITERATURE, THOUGHT AND FANCY.

(BY SIR FRANK BEAMAN.)

Protoplasm.

Since I recently expressed some curiosity about Protoplasm, I have been favoured with the very latest Scientific definition, or perhaps I should say, description. (Gideon Wells.) We are informed that Protoplasm includes all the primary constituents of the living cell, including the fluids which penetrate and dissolve it, but not including secondary constituents, such as, e.g., Fat, droplets, pigments granules, etc., nor the cell membrane where there is one. Further, the term is loosely used by many Scientists to include, or not to include, the nucleus. In these circumstances, Professor Wells warns us that the term should not be used where it can be avoided, as being of indefinite or doubtful meaning. Might I not add "as being of no meaning at all"? For, when we come to look through this mist of words that lies behind amounts to this that protoplasm is, as I said, the form of matter in which life has inhered, or in plain language living matter, matter alive? Synthetic chemistry may reproduce and combine all these primary constituents, might even add all the secondary excluded constituents, and yet we should have nothing but dead matter, until it had been breathed upon by life. The mess would need the animating breath of Life, and

chemistry would be rather puzzled to invoke it.

New Theory of Nature and Origin of Life.

I believe I said something about this a week or two ago. I have been at pains to get further information, and what I have got only goes to confirm the opinion I have now held for many years, and to exhibit the futility of those earnest gentlemen who are busy making Life in pannikins. On the other hand it affords many useful suggestions, and a hypothesis, which making due allowances for pictorial presentation, accords much more closely with the Genesis' accounts of creation, than with the orthodox Darwinian. Let us, for instance, bearing in mind the lines of research opened up by Radio-activity, and the transference of all the powers previously ascribed to God, to the interplay of Energy and Matter, look at a nucleoprotein. This breaks up into Protein products, say Peptones, and amino acids, and nucleic acid products, say, Phosphoric acid, two groups of Purines, two groups of Pyrimidines, and a group or groups of carbo-hydrates. All very pretty, says a bored reader, and very learned, but tending to what? Well, I will tell you, according to my humble lights. To this. The permutations and combinations possible be-

tween the products already enumerated are extremely numerous, probably as numerous as the multitudinous living organisms which make up the life of this little planet.

But when we go a step further, and remember that, confining ourselves to the carbo-hydrates, which are always included in nucleoproteins, a giant molecule may contain thirty or forty carbon atoms, to which there are conjectured to be not less than a billion isomers, why don't you see, that we are in touch with an atomic theory of Creation which may give an independent and original starting point for every known form of Life, without having recourse to the narrow and rather futile Darwinian hypothesis of Linear Evolution. There are drawbacks, of course, there usually are in these wild groping Scientific generalizations. To beg in with the foundation of the whole theory is as yet wholly unproven. It is likely, I think, to remain so, for a considerable time. Let me not be so unscientific as to say: "for ever." No ambitious scientist will, to-day, subscribe to the great French Scientific Brothers' declaration, Ignoramus, at semper ignorabimus.

But going so far hand in hand with our Scientific friends in research, as to accept provisionally this account of the nature and origin of Life, what light does it really throw on the mystery. None at all that I can see. If all forms of Life are generated by fortuitous combinations of atoms with affinities, we do get rid, it is true, of some of the worst features of the orthodox Darwinian hypothesis but we are still faced with possible new "creations" at every turn. The only difference is that the new Creator is a partnership of Energy and Matter, apparently irrational instead of the older concept of some great omnipotence working out a great plan. Moreover, it is extremely difficult to believe,

in the absence of convincing evidence, of which so far there is none that this wonderful Energy, while it is assumed to be making Life all the time, can offer us a single new form of Life. As far as the Theory goes, I cannot see any reason why potential life colloid should not be turned out in bulk big enough to make a Mastodon, and so replenish the Earth with those Ante-Diluvian monsters which were the joy and the terror of our nurseries. In fact, though, the unceasing activity of our new Creator, Energy, has not presented us with a single new FORM of life, even of the very lowest order. It does not appear able to give us a prototype, differing the least from those which have been in existence for all time. It does not suddenly renew extinct and beautifully weird species like the Pterodactyl or the Dodo. When our progressive Scientists have got together a big enough lump of Gum Arabic to make a real perfectly good Dragon, I do hope they won't lose a moment in turning him out, to delight our eyes again with one of the most significant and horrifyingly fascinating denizens of the land of Fancy and of Dreams.

Mind and Matter.

I see that Prof. Sherrington, President of the Royal Association, has been letting himself go before that learned body on the great problem. How many years ago is it I wonder since Punch summed up the dawning controversy, without much respect for its intrinsic dignity, thus: "What is Mind? No Matter. What is Matter? Never MIND. This was frivolous, a bow drawn more or less at a venture, in ribald jest, pointed with a covert sneer, and yet the arrow fairly hit the mark. I have only so far seen a very brief resume of the Address, but it seems

to run on the old familiar lines, and tread a well-known path. At least, it does this much, it graciously concedes that the Mind belongs rather to the Psychologist than to the Physiologist, the Biologist or the Chemist. So much in words, but it is clear that the learned Professor clings fondly to the belief that we shall gain a clue to consciousness and its wide range of operations, by the study of nerve impulses, and reflex actions. I differ from him *toto coelo*. I do not believe that any mechanical approach of that sort will ever faintly illumine the insoluble problem of consciousness. I may perhaps pursue that question further on another occasion. I must be on my guard against boring my readers. They will be complaining that while I promise them Literature, Thought and Fancy, I give them nothing but Science. Well, that falls under the second head, I suppose, but don't want to overdo it. Yet I feel that in the philosophy of life which has been my special study for many years, these impertinent inroads of Science are likely to be so misleading and disturbing that I go out of my way to scotch them as they intrude their ugly little heads.

The Pomp of Power.

Let us turn for a moment to a book which has been making a great sensation—The Pomp of Power. Books of this kind, which lift the veil enshrouding so many diplomatic, political, social and personal secrets, are sure to be popular. It is an age of insatiable curiosity particularly personal curiosity. The man in the street, the errand boy, the parlour maid, the smart set, the respectable Bourgeois—all are equally, or almost equally, intrigued to get behind the scenes, and find out as much as they can of the doings and sayings of notable Persons. "The Mirrors of Downing Street," the "Class of Fashion," had

a tremendous vogue, Mrs. Asquith's Autobiograph "Col. Repington's Memoirs" were greedily devoured. The appetite is insatiable, and grows with what it feeds on. It is best pleased by an intimate Chronicle Scandalous such as is afforded by the two last-named books, but there is also an added piquancy when the same kind of revelation is made anonymously. Thus we all bubbled with curiosity about the Author of "The Mirrors of Downing Street." We may now take it, I think, as generally admitted, although I do not think officially avowed, that the writer was Mr. Boghis. What about the new puzzle. The Pomp of Power? It contrasts very favourably in tone and spirit with any of the books I have just named. But for that reason, it is less interesting. The writer evidently knows his subject thoroughly from within. He is as evidently a cultured gentleman with a balanced mind, and a sincere wish to be just and impartial. I suppose most of you have read the book and formed your own opinion about it. It is a terrible disclosure in many ways, and the wonder is that with so much incompetence in high places, we even won the war at all. Our politicians were hopeless, our Generals mediocre, incompetence everywhere seems to have poured out the best blood of the country like water and squandered its treasure. The only Generals we had in the West worth a cent seem to have been two Frenchmen, Gallieni and Foch. Nivelle was ruinous. Petain a failure, Sarraill primarily a politician. Yet somehow we muddled through and won the war. But ever since, Lloyd George seems to have been doing his best to lose the peace and rob the victors of all the substantial fruits of victory. Who is the author? May I guess, Lord Fisher?

A Peshawar Message of the 23rd. Instant says: Police are engaged in investigating two recent cases of offences by armed thieves in cantonments. A week ago a British gunner was fatally shot by a man whose he saw carrying off some clothing from a barrack in the R. A. lines. On the night of the 20th instant an Indian officer of the 31st Punjab was shot in the chest by one of the two men who were escaping after being challenged and fired at by a police sentry on the Judicial Commissioner's bungalow. (A. P.)

FINANCE AND ECONOMICS.

(Continued from page 4.)

According to all experience, and paying \$240,000 interest on share and loan capital aggregating \$3,145,000, reserves \$74,000 for depreciation on land and building, and shows a net surplus of \$23,521 which is added to the Reserve Fund of \$244,388. This is a good example of sound finance which more commercial houses, tempted by the ghost of dividends, will do well to copy.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

The statistics of the issue of new capital in the London Stock Exchange for the quarter ending September 30th 1922 show a total of \$24,52 million as against \$42,257 in the preceding quarter and \$28,307 million in the first quarter of the year. But, however, this could be regarded as evidence of the decline of the British investing power the following figures should be given a consideration. ("Economist," Sept. 30, 1922.)

Year.	Total Issues.
1910	£ 267,439,100
1911	191,739,400
1912	210,550,000
1913	196,537,000
1914	512,522,000
1915	683,241,700
1916	585,436,400
1917	1,318,596,000
1918	1,039,381,400
1919	1,036,629,400
1920	361,549,600
1921	388,978,200
1922	510,639,400 (9 months)

An compared with the two previous years, this year certainly shows an improvement. But the inflated issues of the war years, including heavy borrowings by the state, are still an element in the current issues of the year, and the genuine non-war capital demand in the London money market was less than in the London money market of 1920-21, when the total amount of a total of \$20,633 million.

Of the total capital issues in the first nine months of 1922, \$261 million were for the United Kingdom, of \$4,100 million for the United States, and \$2,354 million for the British Possessions.

In 1922 the corresponding figures were:—\$4,005 million for the United Kingdom, \$25,44 million for British possessions, and \$25,977 million for the United States. But where in 1922 practically the whole capital demand for the U. K. was for non-state purposes, in the current year \$346.75 million were for the central government and \$5,555 million for local government institutions or 87 per cent of \$205 million.

REDUCE EXPENDITURE.

If Lord Incheape manfully sticks to the principles which he enunciated in regard to the finance of the P. and O. Company, there may be good ground to hope for a substantial reduction in the expenditure of the Indian Government. The burden of his speech as president of the British textile industry was to reduce the operating charges—including fuel cuts in wages and ashore. We wonder if his Lordship would succeed in his radical suggestion of a principle while putting in means of securing equilibrium in our national finances. For if in England, and in regard to the P. and O. Company, his Lordship will have to take a very long time to change their mentality. This is seen in the fact that notwithstanding the intensive efforts put forward by the British textile industry to reduce the operating charges, the British textile industry in India he will be brought up—if he suggests a reduction of wages against the overpowering force of the "esprit de corps" of small, but strong body of servants of the State.

EMPIRE COTTON.

A Reuters cable dated October 19 announced that the British Cotton Delegation in Australia had been impressed with the cotton growing possibilities of Australia. One of them even thought that Australia could quite possibly replace the United States for the supply of cotton for the British mills. But only there were cotton in Australia. But could it really? We can understand the British anxiety for alternative sources of obtaining their raw material. In view of the American demand for cotton as shown by its tariff legislation to manufacture into finished goods all its own cotton. But, apart from the presence of cheap negro labour in the United States cotton states, to which Australia has not and will not have a counterpart cheap labour, even supposing that Australia could economically produce such cotton, will the British textile industry surely have a further indefinite loss of prosperity? Australia might—at most certainly will—apply high protective tariffs to build up a textile industry of her own. Britain is losing the American market, such as it was, and must make up her mind to a graceful surrender of the India market. Under these circumstances, would it be better for her to encourage her cotton states to develop her other and newer industries?

WEEKLY REVIEW.

BY "KRISTODAS."

Railway Board.

The Government of India are continuing their policy of taking up piecemeal the recommendations of the Aitchison Committee and are taking such action upon them as appears suitable to them or is in the interests of the bureaucracy. The latest scoop made by the Government is that the British textile industry will be brought up—if he suggests a reduction of wages against the overpowering force of the "esprit de corps" of small, but strong body of servants of the State.

Chairman of the Calcutta Port Trust. From the chorus of jubilant appreciations which his appointment has invoked on the part of the Anglo-Indian Press, I am obliged to infer that the new Chief Commissioner of Railways must be a man in accordance with the heart of the Anglo-Indian world. One of the Calcutta commercial papers which is more read by its frequent personal comments than for anything commercially or industrially important, twits Mr. Purushotamas Thakuriah on his not being appointed as Chief Commissioner. One wonders how this paper got its news that Mr. Purushotamas would have been willing to accept the appointment even if it had been offered to him. To a man of wealth, influence and public position like Mr. Purushotamas, and to one, again, who is keen in the performance of public duties, a bureaucratic job in the form of a membership of a Railway Board or even a Chief Commissioner will not at all be alluring. This is, however, always a favourable occupation of Anglo-Indian critics and one may say, even of Anglo-Indian officials. They will offer comparatively insignificant posts to Indians who are too high in the status of life to accept these and when the refusal comes from these Indians appointments are conveniently given to non-Indians who gladly grab at them. When questioned later on by the legislature the convenient plea is put forward that no suitable Indians could be secured for the post. That should be the case, however, in such cases is to offer the post in the very beginning to suitable and qualified Indians who are not too high for the post. I remember once when the question of an appointment to a comparatively mediocre post, considered as a preserve for the Civil Service, was being considered and the appointment of a large Indian was urged, a highly-placed Indian official suggested names of two of the biggest Indian financiers and industrialists for this post and wondered whether any of them would accept it. These people themselves could have employed several civilians in their establishments and yet their names were put forward for a mediocre post. This shows that even some of us are not free from this obsession of the bureaucracy that if an Indian has to go into a post it must be the best and the most highly placed one who may not care to accept it. With regard to Anglo-Indians, on the contrary, any one will do, and the central government and the railway ministry have been in the habit of appointing a man for the post of an official under the Munitions Board. The fight which Mr. Purushotamas has been waging with a staid hand against the Government of India on his appointment to the Aitchison Committee in favour of the State Management of Railways has been a remarkable personal success. The whole country stands indebted to his strenuous and persevering endeavours for the industrial and commercial progress of India. It is true there are still one or two stages to be passed through before we will see the day when the principle of the Aitchison Committee is accepted by the Government. Keen and watchful eyes will have to be kept open to see how the Government of India put into operation the principle of State Management. Our readers need not be told that the bureaucracy is shrewd and astute enough to obliterate all the principal characteristics of a principle while putting it into practice.

Great Britain and Bolshevism.

The British people are conservative by instinct and it will take a very long time to change their mentality. This is seen in the fact that notwithstanding the intensive efforts put forward by the British textile industry to reduce the operating charges, the British textile industry in India he will be brought up—if he suggests a reduction of wages against the overpowering force of the "esprit de corps" of small, but strong body of servants of the State.

Desirability of British Empire Patent.

Upon this head the British Empire Patent Conference agreed that a British Empire Patent, or, in other words, a patent which would be operative throughout the Empire, would be desirable, provided it in no way affected the autonomy of the self-governing Dominions and India or the rights and facilities which an inventor at present enjoyed in those territories of obtaining a patent prima facie locally and then locally operative, and the following resolution was passed:—"The Conference unanimously adopts the view that, provided that the autonomy of the self-governing Dominions and India is preserved, and that the rights and facilities at present enjoyed by an inventor throughout the British Empire are not affected, the institution of a British Empire Patent is desirable as a means of cheapening the cost and simplifying the procedure of obtaining protection for inventions throughout the Empire."

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

(Reuters's Telegrams)

Year.	Total Issues.
1910	£ 267,439,100
1911	191,739,400
1912	210,550,000
1913	196,537,000
1914	512,522,000
1915	683,241,700
1916	585,436,400
1917	1,318,596,000
1918	1,039,381,400
1919	1,036,629,400
1920	361,549,600
1921	388,978,200
1922	510,639,400 (9 months)

Cotton Del. M.U. G.O.C. Jan. 13 52+29
Liverpool 13 16+26
May 13 03+24

Telegraphic Transfers — 1/3 11/16 Steady
Bar Gold — 2 4 12/16 Quiet
Bar Silver Spot — 33 15/16 Steady

London, Oct. 23rd.
Cottonseed 1207
Mustardseed 1307
Grapeseed 2230
Jowar 80
Masur 211
Barley 1032
Coal 1531 Tons

3 day's Total.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bank Telegraphic — 1-3 5/8
Bank Demand — 1-3 5/8
American Dollars — 390
Hongkong Dollars — 349
Shanghai — 192
Japan — 228
Singapore — 165 1/2
Market Steady.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Future Delivery Prices.
Months. To-day's Price.
Oct. — — — 13 64-28
Nov. — — — — —

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Today's market for 19 points lower in New York futures. The decline was due to heavy profit taking and South and West selling. The undertone of the American market is strong. In Liverpool 29 points were relatively low in comparison with the recent advance in the home markets, but the feeling here is not bullish, and we think it is likely that we may see some downward reaction in the New York market after the recent advance. On buying by a Japanese house, the prices touched Rs. 46 1/2. At this level of prices, an Indian operator sold freely, which caused the market to decline to Rs. 46 1/4. The market finally closed at Rs. 46 1/4. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 46 1/2 and closed at Rs. 46 1/4. Fine M G Dmra December-January opened at Rs. 397 and going up by half a rupee ended at Rs. 403 on selling by offices, Marwari shroffs and an Indian operator, the same being the rate at 4 p.m. F G M G Bengal December-January was Rs. 333 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton had a steadier feeling yesterday. There was a good demand from exporters and local millvalles for nice fine ready cotton and about 10,000 bales are reported to have changed hands.

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS (P. M.).

Re. 48
F. G. Broach — April-May — 48
Fully Good Bengal — Dec-Jan. — 404 1/2
Fine Gomra — Dec-Jan. — 404 1/2

E. I. C. A. QUOTATIONS.

Re. 48
F. G. Broach — April-May — 48
Fully Good Bengal — Dec-Jan. — 404 1/2
Fine Gomra — Dec-Jan. — 404 1/2

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Re. 48
F. G. Broach — April-May — 48
Fully Good Bengal — Dec-Jan. — 404 1/2
Fine Gomra — Dec-Jan. — 404 1/2

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

(ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION.)

Re. 22nd.
Longcloth (Full weight) 34/40 inches — 1 9 6
Rachael per lb. — 1 9 6
Century per lb. — 1 9 6
Hindustani per lb. — 1 9 6
Fauzibai per lb. — 1 10 0
Textile per lb. — 1 10 0
Longcloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203 — 1 10 0
Rachael per lb. — 1 10 0
Century per lb. — 1 10 0
Fauzibai per lb. — 1 10 0
Textile per lb. — 1 10 0
Longcloth (Hand) per lb. — 1 9 0
Spring (Merchant) per lb. — 1 9 0
Century (Bugie) per lb. — 1 7 0
Zenith (Drama) per lb. — 1 7 0
Salta — 1 8 0
Century per lb. — 1 9 8
Spring (Merchant) per lb. — 1 9 8
No. 1125 per piece — 18 8 0
No. 1126 per piece — 18 8 0
Dhooies 7, 8 and 9 — 1 11 0
Spring (Balance) per lb. — 1 11 0
Textile (Biocyte) per lb. — 1 11 0
Dhooies 10 yard — 1 12 0
Spring (Balance) per lb. — 1 12 0
Textile (Biocyte) per lb. — 1 11 0
Check 5 lbs. Grey Drills — 6 14 0
Swan Finlay per piece — 7 1 0
Phoenix per piece — 7 1 0
Swan Finlay per piece — 6 12 0
Check 5 lbs. Grey Drills — 7 4 0
Textile per piece — 7 8 0
Pearl per piece — 8 13 0
Bleached Check — 8 8 0
Kasturbandh per piece — 8 13 0
Bombay United per piece — 8 8 0
Black Check 5 lbs — 9 10 0
Textile per piece — 9 10 0
Spring per piece — 9 10 0
Remarks — — — — —

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc. for the 48 hours ending 8 p.m. on 23rd Oct. 1922.

Cotton — 81 Bales.
Wheat — 4350
Linsed — 2834
Rape, etc. — 2402
Gingellyseed — 1180
Poppyseed — 3248
Groundnuts — 3769
Castorseed — 6315
Rice — 280
Myrabolams — 1224
Cottonseed — 1207
Mustardseed — 1307
Grapeseed — 2230
Jowar — 80
Masur — 211
Barley — 1032
Coal — 1531 Tons

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bank Telegraphic — 1-3 5/8
Bank Demand — 1-3 5/8
American Dollars — 390
Hongkong Dollars — 349
Shanghai — 192
Japan — 228
Singapore — 165 1/2
Market Steady.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Future Delivery Prices.
Months. To-day's Price.
Oct. — — — 13 64-28
Nov. — — — — —

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Oct. 24.

Base gold ready Rs. 30 15 0
Bars gold ready Rs. 30 15 0
Bars gold 2nd settlement 27 9 6
Par. silver ready Rs. 19 10 0
Bars silver 2nd settlement 29 13 0
Date silver 2nd settlement 29 10 0

EXCHANGE.

B C Rate—
Bank's selling T T 1 3 9 1/8
Bank's selling D D 1 3 9 1/8
On London—
Bank's selling T T 1 3 5 1/8
Bank's selling D D 1 3 5 1/8
Bank's buying T T 1 3 11 1/8
Bank's buying D D 1 3 11 1/8
Bank's buying T T 1 3 11 1/8
Bank's buying D D 1 3 11 1/8
Tons of Exchange—Steady market.

On Paris—
Bank's selling D D Dec 397
Bank's buying 3 M 6 D A Dec 417
Bank's buying D D Dec 407

On Calcutta—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 166
Bank's buying 6 D 1/2 D Rs. 164
London gold ready Rs. 22 5
London silver forward Rs. 32 12
Tons of silver—Quiet—India bought ready, China sold forward.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THIS.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE, 4.44
French Exchange, Dec 62.00
Belgium Exchange, Dec 67.10
Italian Exchange, Dec 105.00
German Exchange, Dec 180.00

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3 per cent Paper Rs. 33 1/8
5 per cent War Loan Rs. 34
4 per cent Terminals Loan 98
4 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1928 100
5 per cent War Bonds due 1928 100
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1928 100
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1928 100
6 per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1928 100
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1924 95
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1929 95
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1924 95
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 95
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1924 95

SHARES.

Market ruled steady with some inquiries from genuine investors for low priced shares.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:

BANKS.

Imperial 1355, India 103, Tata Bank 33, Central 15 1/8 and Eastern 72

ADVANCE.

Ah. Advance 2700, Alliance 300, Apollo 20, Birla Mills 72 1/2, By Cotton 1000, By Dyeing 1500, Bradbury 1050, Century 637 1/2, Cent 400, M. G. Dmra 397, New City 580, Pabani 255, Pearl 205, Phoenix 775, Sha 200, S. 2114, Shalimar 15 1/4, Simplot 587 1/2, Standard 2300, Swan 1050, Syndicate 3890, Tata 1000, 900 and Vichit 2100.

ISRAELI ANTELOUS.

Alcock 905, B. Burma 207 1/2, B. Burma N 110, B. Burma P 110, B. Burma S 110, B. Burma T 110, B. Burma U 110, B. Burma V 110, B. Burma W 110, B. Burma X 110, B. Burma Y 110, B. Burma Z 110, B. Burma AA 110, B. Burma AB 110, B. Burma AC 110, B. Burma AD 110, B. Burma AE 110, B. Burma AF 110, B. Burma AG 110, B. Burma AH 110, B. Burma AI 110, B. Burma AJ 110, B. Burma AK 110, B. Burma AL 110, B. Burma AM 110, B. Burma AN 110, B. Burma AO 110, B. Burma AP 110, B. Burma AQ 110, B. Burma AR 110, B. Burma AS 110, B. Burma AT 110, B. Burma AU 110, B. Burma AV 110, B. Burma AW 110, B. Burma AX 110, B. Burma AY 110, B. Burma AZ 110, B. Burma BA 110, B. Burma BB 110, B. Burma BC 110, B. Burma BD 110, B. Burma BE 110, B. Burma BF 110, B. Burma BG 110, B. Burma BH 110, B. Burma BI 110, B. Burma BJ 110, B. Burma BK 110, B. Burma BL 110, B. Burma BM 110, B. Burma BN 110, B. Burma BO 110, B. Burma BP 110, B. Burma BQ 110, B. Burma BR 110, B. Burma BS 110, B. Burma BT 110, B. Burma BU 110, B. Burma BV 110, B. Burma BW 110, B. Burma BX 110, B. Burma BY 110, B. Burma BZ 110, B. Burma CA 110, B. Burma CB 110, B. Burma CC 110, B. Burma CD 110, B. Burma CE 110, B. Burma CF 110, B. Burma CG 110, B. Burma CH 110, B. Burma CI 110, B. Burma CJ 110, B. Burma CK 110, B. Burma CL 110, B. Burma CM 110, B. Burma CN 110, B. Burma CO 110, B. Burma CP 110, B. Burma CQ 110, B. Burma CR 110, B. Burma CS 110, B. Burma CT 110, B. Burma CU 110, B. Burma CV 110, B. Burma CW 110, B. Burma CX 110, B. Burma CY 110, B. Burma CZ 110, B. Burma DA 110, B. Burma DB 110, B. Burma DC 110, B. Burma DD 110, B. Burma DE 110, B. Burma DF 110, B. Burma DG 110, B. Burma DH 110, B. Burma DI 110, B. Burma DJ 110, B. Burma DK 110, B. Burma DL 110, B. Burma DM 110, B. Burma DN 110, B. Burma DO 110, B. Burma DP 110, B. Burma DQ 110, B. Burma DR 110, B. Burma DS 110, B. Burma DT 110, B. Burma DU 110, B. Burma DV 110, B. Burma DW 110, B. Burma DX 110, B. Burma DY 110, B. Burma DZ 110, B. Burma EA 110, B. Burma EB 110, B. Burma EC 110, B. Burma ED 110, B. Burma EE 110, B. Burma EF 110, B. Burma EG 110, B. Burma EH 110, B. Burma EI 110, B. Burma EJ 110, B. Burma EK 110, B. Burma EL 110, B. Burma EM 110, B. Burma EN 110, B. Burma EO 110, B. Burma EP 110, B. Burma EQ 110, B. Burma ER 110, B. Burma ES 110, B. Burma ET 110, B. Burma EU 110, B. Burma EV 110, B. Burma EW 110, B. Burma EX 110, B. Burma EY 110, B. Burma EZ 110, B. Burma FA 110, B. Burma FB 110, B. Burma FC 110, B. Burma FD 110, B. Burma FE 110, B. Burma FF 110, B. Burma FG 110, B. Burma FH 110, B. Burma FI 110, B. Burma FJ 110, B. Burma FK 110, B. Burma FL 110, B. Burma FM 110, B. Burma FN 110, B. Burma FO 110, B. Burma FP 110, B. Burma FQ 110, B. Burma FR 110, B. Burma FS 110, B. Burma FT 110, B. Burma FU 110, B. Burma FV 110, B. Burma FW 110, B. Burma FX 110, B. Burma FY 110, B. Burma FZ 110, B. Burma GA 110, B. Burma GB 110, B. Burma GC 110, B. Burma GD 110, B. Burma GE 110, B. Burma GF 110, B. Burma GH 110, B. Burma GI 110, B. Burma GJ 110, B. Burma GK 110, B. Burma GL 110, B. Burma GM 110, B. Burma GN 110, B. Burma GO 110, B. Burma GP 110, B. Burma GQ 110, B. Burma GR 110, B. Burma GS 110, B. Burma GT 110, B. Burma GU 110, B. Burma GV 110, B. Burma GW 110, B. Burma GX 110, B. Burma GY 110, B. Burma GZ 110, B. Burma HA 110, B. Burma HB 110, B. Burma HC 110, B. Burma HD 110, B. Burma HE 110, B. Burma HF 110, B. Burma HG 110, B. Burma HH 110, B. Burma HI 110, B. Burma HJ 110, B. Burma HK 110, B. Burma HL 110, B. Burma HM 110, B. Burma HN 110, B. Burma HO 110, B. Burma HP 110, B. Burma HQ 110, B. Burma HR 110, B. Burma HS 110, B. Burma HT 110, B. Burma HU 110, B. Burma HV 110, B. Burma HW 110, B. Burma HX 110, B. Burma HY 110, B. Burma HZ 110, B. Burma IA 110, B. Burma IB 110, B. Burma IC 110, B. Burma ID 110, B. Burma IE 110, B. Burma IF 110, B. Burma IG 110, B. Burma IH 110, B. Burma II 110, B. Burma IJ 110, B. Burma IK 110, B. Burma IL 110, B. Burma IM 110, B. Burma IN 110, B. Burma IO 110, B. Burma IP 110, B. Burma IQ 110, B. Burma IR 110, B. Burma IS 110, B. Burma IT 110, B. Burma IU 110, B. Burma IV 110, B. Burma IW 110, B. Burma IX 110, B. Burma IY 110, B. Burma IZ 110, B. Burma JA 110, B. Burma JB 110, B. Burma JC 110, B. Burma JD 110, B. Burma JE 110, B. Burma JF 110, B. Burma JG 110, B. Burma JH 110, B. Burma JI 110, B. Burma JJ 110, B. Burma JK 110, B. Burma JL 110, B. Burma JM 110, B. Burma JN 110, B. Burma JO 110, B. Burma JP 110, B. Burma JQ 110, B. Burma JR 110, B. Burma JS 110, B. Burma JT 110, B. Burma JU 110, B. Burma JV 110, B. Burma JW 110, B. Burma JX 110, B. Burma JY 110, B. Burma JZ 110, B. Burma KA 110, B. Burma KB 110, B. Burma KC 110, B. Burma KD 110, B. Burma KE 110, B. Burma KF 110, B. Burma KG 110, B. Burma KH 110, B. Burma KI 110, B. Burma KJ 110, B. Burma KK 110, B. Burma KL 110, B. Burma KM 110, B. Burma KN 110, B. Burma KO 110, B. Burma KP 110, B. Burma KQ 110, B. Burma KR 110, B. Burma KS 110, B. Burma KT 110, B. Burma KU 110, B. Burma KV 110, B. Burma KW 110, B. Burma KX 110, B. Burma KY 110, B. Burma KZ 110, B. Burma LA 110, B. Burma LB 110, B. Burma LC 110, B. Burma LD 110, B. Burma LE 110, B. Burma LF 110, B. Burma LG 110, B. Burma LH 110, B. Burma LI 110, B. Burma LJ 110, B. Burma LK 110, B. Burma LL 110, B. Burma LM 110, B. Burma LN 110, B. Burma LO 110, B. Burma LP 110, B. Burma LQ 110, B. Burma LR 110, B. Burma LS 110, B. Burma LT 110, B. Burma LU 110, B. Burma LV 110, B. Burma LW 110, B. Burma LX 110, B. Burma LY 110, B. Burma LZ 110, B. Burma MA 110, B. Burma MB 110, B. Burma MC 110, B. Burma MD 110, B. Burma ME 110, B. Burma MF 110, B. Burma MG 110, B. Burma MH 110, B. Burma MI 110, B. Burma MJ 110, B. Burma MK 110, B. Burma ML 110, B. Burma MN 110, B. Burma MO 110, B. Burma MP 110, B. Burma MQ 110, B. Burma MR 110, B. Burma MS 110, B. Burma MT 110, B. Burma MU 110, B. Burma MV 110, B. Burma MW 110, B. Burma MX 110, B. Burma MY 110, B. Burma MZ 110, B. Burma NA 110, B. Burma NB 110, B. Burma NC 110, B. Burma ND 110, B. Burma NE 110, B. Burma NF 110, B. Burma NG 110, B. Burma NH 110, B. Burma NI 110, B. Burma NJ 110, B. Burma NK 110, B. Burma NL 110, B. Burma NM 110, B. Burma NN 110, B. Burma NO 110, B. Burma NP 110, B. Burma NQ 110, B. Burma NR 110, B. Burma NS 110, B. Burma NT 110, B. Burma NU 110, B. Burma NV 110, B. Burma NW 110, B. Burma NX 110, B. Burma NY 110, B. Burma NZ 110, B. Burma OA 110, B. Burma OB 110, B. Burma OC 110, B. Burma OD 110, B. Burma OE 110, B. Burma OF 110, B. Burma OG 110, B. Burma OH 110, B. Burma OI 110, B. Burma OJ 110, B. Burma OK 110, B. Burma OL 110, B. Burma OM 110, B. Burma ON 110, B. Burma OO 110, B. Burma OP 110, B. Burma OQ 110, B. Burma OR 110, B. Burma OS 110, B. Burma OT 110, B. Burma OU 110, B. Burma OV 110, B. Burma OW 110, B. Burma OX 110, B. Burma OY 110, B. Burma OZ 110, B. Burma PA 110, B. Burma PB 110, B. Burma PC 110, B. Burma PD 110, B. Burma PE 110, B. Burma PF 110, B. Burma PG 110, B. Burma PH 110, B. Burma PI 110, B. Burma PJ 110, B. Burma PK 110, B. Burma PL 110, B. Burma PM 110, B. Burma PN 110, B. Burma PO 110, B. Burma PP 110, B. Burma PQ 110, B. Burma PR 110, B. Burma PS 110, B. Burma PT 110, B. Burma PU 110, B. Burma PV 110, B. Burma PW 110, B. Burma PX 110, B. Burma PY 110, B. Burma PZ 110, B. Burma QA 110, B. Burma QB 110, B. Burma QC 110, B. Burma QD 110, B. Burma QE 110, B. Burma QF 110, B. Burma QG 110, B. Burma QH 110, B. Burma QI 110, B. Burma QJ 110, B. Burma QK 110, B. Burma QL 110, B. Burma QM 110, B. Burma QN 110, B. Burma QO 110, B. Burma QP 110, B. Burma QQ 110, B. Burma QR 110, B. Burma QS 110, B. Burma QT 110, B. Burma QU 110, B. Burma QV 110, B

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EDUCATIONAL PROBLEMS.

CONSIDERATION BY ADVISORY BOARD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Oct. 24.

During their recent sittings at Poona which have just closed, the Central Advisory Board on Education considered several important problems. Besides Sir D. P. Sarvadhikari, Mr. C. Ramalingam Reddy, Mr. Ritchie, Secretary to the Government of India in the Education department, and the Directors of vices, the Hon. Mr. Paranjpye, Minister of Education, Bombay and Mr. Lory Director of Education were present by invitation not being the regular members of the Board.

In this connection, it has been settled for the future that the Board should co-opt, the Minister of Education and the Director of Public Instruction of the Province in which the Board meet. The Board's desire to study the question of adult education with special reference to women brought the Board this year to Poona where facilities for such study abound. Full advantage was taken of these and the question was considered on the spot by a personal visit to the Poona Seva Sadan.

Sir Deva Prasad Sarvadhikari visited the Hindu Widows' Home and allied institutions.

The question of adult education for men was considered at the Servants of India Society Home where Mr. Devadhar had specially invited them. Among the other questions discussed were those about the vernaculars being the medium of instruction and examination and the stage at which English should be introduced. The question of equivalents of the degree examinations and that relating to a Central Agency which would keep itself constantly occupied about this and other allied questions, such as the question of inter-University and inter-provincial interest in the field of education and industries also engaged the attention of the Board. At the instance of Sir Deva Prasad Sarvadhikari the Board agreed, having regard to the changing conditions in India and the shifting of onerous responsibilities from England to India, in regard to the provincial subjects and in view of the growing requirements of schools, that schools of a higher type should come into existence mainly by private enterprise but supplemented by Government assistance.

NON-CO-OPERATION.

A CO-OPERATOR'S VIEWS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Oct. 23.

Speaking last evening before a public meeting, organised by the Deccan Sabha, with Mr. Kamat, M.L.A., in the Chair, on the Present Political Situation, Mr. C. Ramalingam Reddy, M.L.C., Madras, referred to the Non-Cooperation movement, whose advantages seemed to him to be a greater awakening of the masses, Hindu-Muslim unity, a general inclination to undergo sufferings for one's political convictions and the prominence given to the removal of social disabilities as between class and class. He, however, thought that the cost was altogether disproportionate. While this was all to the credit side of the movement, there would be no gaining the fact that it had roused feelings of racial hatred and brought about cultural antagonisms. As an instance he quoted Maulana Mahomed Ali saying that if the English people did not adapt themselves to Indian culture and conditions, they would have to leave India bag and baggage, or without, if necessary.

The speaker concluded by suggesting common action for further agitation in regard to the Indian Fiscal policy, non-interference on the part of the Secretary of State with the legitimate functions of the Government of India, the Indianisation of the army and the status of Indians abroad.

In an editorial on the political issue in England, the "Daily Gazette," Karachi, says:—We feel a strong disinclination to join in the noisy hilarity that has characterised the press comments, both in England and India, on the fall of Mr. Lloyd George's administration. If we have no love for a dictator on the lines of Walpole, we have less for a swarm of incompetent experimenters.

Besides the Gurdwara Bill three other Bills will be introduced in the forthcoming session of the Punjab Legislative Council. The first is the Punjab Industrial Loans Bill. The second Bill is entitled the Punjab Loans Limitation Repeal Bill, and the third bill is entitled the Simla House and Rent Bill.—(A. P.)

Wonderful Astrologer.

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the treatment of certain local
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treated me with mercury etc., and
had had three injections of No. 606
in four months, but unfortunately
I became worse. The face became
swollen and there was inflammation in
the mouth, also in the nose accom-
panied by pains, so much so that I
could not take in anything but milk
and congee and the Doctor declared
that he had used all remedies in his
power and could do nothing further.
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claration prostrated me completely.
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glancing over the Times of India I
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I asked my younger brother to call
on the renowned Hakimji. On
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failure of successive treatments so
far and the last doctor having had
given up my case hopeless had
naturally made me sceptical, but as
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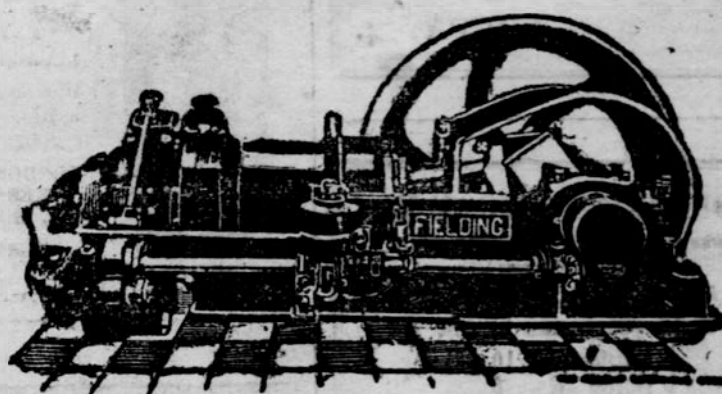
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